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CONTENTS

PAGE

Portrait of Edwin B. Parker . . . Frontispiece
Trustees vi
Trustees, with their Offices and Terms of Service vii
Administration x
Divisional Organization x
Mr. Carnegie's Letter to the Trustees 1
Acceptance of the Gift 4
Charter 6
Constitution and By-Laws 9
Semi-Annual Report of the Executive Committee 15
Annual Report of the Executive Committee 17
Annual Report of the Secretary 19

- Financial statement 19
- Publications 20
- Distribution of publications 22
- Depository libraries 22
- The Library 23
- Entertainment 25
- Vacancies in the Board of Trustees 26
- Date of semi-annual meeting 27
- Incorporation of the Endowment 27
- The Limitation of Armaments 29
- Pact of Paris 30
- The Permanent Court of International Justice 31
- Progress towards international peace 32
- Estimates 33
- Reports of Divisions 34
- Sales and gratuitous distribution of Endowment publications from January 1 to December 31, 1929 35
- Summary of sales and gratuitous distribution of Endowment publications from 1911 to 1929, inclusive 41

Annual Report of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education 42

Introduction 42

Administration of the Division in the United States 43

- European Journalists' Visit to the United States 44
- American Journalists' Visit to the Orient 47
- Visiting Carnegie Professors 50
- Interparliamentary Union 54

PAGE

Dunford House . . . 55
International Arbitration League . . . 56
American Association of University Women . . . 57
American Committee in Geneva of the League of Nations Association . . . 57
Fellowships in Art Courses . . . 59
Cité Universitaire . . . 59
La Place Monument . . . 60
Model Tariff Walls Map . . . 60
Presentation of Dr. Shotwell's Book . . . 61
Diary of David Hunter Miller . . . 61
Special Correspondents . . . 63
International Mind Alcoves . . . 63
International Relations Clubs . . . 67
International Conciliation . . . 72
Interamerican Section . . . 73
Biblioteca Interamericana . . . 74
Distribution of Dr. Ernesto Nelson's Book . . . 74
Argentine Educators' Visit to the United States . . . 74
Yale University Students' Visit to Porto Rico . . . 76
Directory of Museums in South America . . . 77
Slides to South America . . . 78
Books to Latin America . . . 78

Administration of the Division in Europe . . . 80
Comité d'Administration . . . 80
Lectures in Cooperation with l'Institut des Hautes Études Internationales . . . 80
Cours Spéciaux . . . 81
Chaire Carnegie . . . 82
Bibliothèque . . . 83
Salle de Lecture . . . 84
L'Esprit International . . . 85
Conciliation Internationale . . . 85
Cercles des Relations Internationales . . . 85
Collections de la Pensée Internationale . . . 85

Institutes and Congresses . . . 86
Chautauqua Institution . . . 86
Congress of Psychologists . . . 87
Congress of Physiologists . . . 87
Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations, University of Georgia . . . 89
Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia . . . 90
Mid-West Institute of International Relations . . . 91
Institute of Pacific Relations . . . 92
World Conference on Adult Education . . . 94

Cooperation in Library Work . . . 95
Vatican Library . . . 95
Books to St. Andrew's University Library, Scotland . . . 97
Books to Middle Temple Library, London . . . 97
Visit of Mr. Kolbjörn Fjeld to the United States . . . 98
American Library Association, Foreign Work . . . 98

PAGE

Annual Report of the Director of the Division of International Law .. 101
Introduction . . . 101
The Pact of Paris . . 101
The Permanent Court of International Justice 102
The Codification of International Law 105
The Teaching of International Law and International Relations .. 107
First session of the Institute of International Law in the New World 108
The Hague Academy of International Law 110
Fourth Conference of Teachers of International Law 114
Fellowships in International Law 117
Publications of the Division 120
Subventions to Journals of International Law 129
Subventions to International Law Societies 133
Aid to Works on International Law 135
Annual Report of the Director of the Division of Economics and History . . 138
Economic and Social History of the World War . 138
Report of the Treasurer, June 30, 1929 147
Report of the Auditors 158
Statement of Requirements for Appropriation 159
In Memoriam:
Edwin B. Parker 163
William A Peters 164
Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, December 6, 1929 165
Adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees, February 10, 1930 166
First Meeting of the Members of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Incorporated, February 10, 1930 167
First Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Corporation, February 10, 1930 168
Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 5, 1930 170
List of Depository Libraries and Institutions 171
List of Publications 183
Index 207

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Minister of Justice of the Netherlands; President of the State Commission for Private International Law, member of the Council of State, formerly Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; delegate to Third International Conference on Private International Law; Curator of the Free University of Amsterdam.

ALEXANDER PEARCE HIGGINS, England.

Whewell Professor of International Law, Cambridge University; Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, member of the Institute of International Law

CHARLES LYON-CAEN, France.

Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France; honorary dean of the law faculty of the University of Paris; former President and honorary member of the Institute of International Law; President of the Curatorium.

NICOLAS S. POLITIS, Greece.

Minister of Greece at Paris; honorary professor on the Law Faculty of the University of Paris; formerly Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; member of the Institute of International Law; Vice President of the Curatorium

WALTHER SCHÜCKING, Germany.

Professor of International Law at the University of Kiel; member of the Reichstag; member of the Institute of International Law; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, United States.

Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; President of the Institute of International Law; President of the American Institute of International Law; President of the American Society of International Law.

LEO STRISOWER, Austria.

Lawyer; Professor of International Law at the University of Vienna; formerly President of the Institute of International Law.

BARON MICHEL DE TAUBE, Russia.

Dean of the Law Faculty of the Russian Scientific Institute in Berlin; formerly professor at the University of Petrograd; formerly Assistant to the Minister of Public Instruction of Russia; formerly Councilor of State; formerly member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; member of the Institute of International Law.

III

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Director, JAMES THOMSON SHOTWELL
Division Assistant, PAULINE STEARNS
Office, 405 West 117th Street, New York City
Telephone, Cathedral 2450–2451–2452
Cable, Interpax, New York

Economic and Social History of the World War

JAMES THOMSON SHOTWELL, *General Editor and ex-officio Member of the National Boards*, 405 West 117th Street, New York City.

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[1] H. W. C. DAVIS, C.B.E.

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CHARLES RIST.

Professor of Political Economy at the University of Paris (Faculté de Droit); member of Committee of Research appointed by the French Government during the war to analyze economic conditions.

[1] Died June 28, 1928.

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RICHARD SCHÜLLER.

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[2] CLEMENS FREIHERR VON PIRQUET.

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ELI HECKSCHER.

Of the High School of Commerce of Stockholm.

[1] Died July 26, 1926.
[2] Died March 1, 1929.

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MAX SERING.
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Editors for Russia

(On the history of the period prior to the Bolshevik Revolution)

[1] SIR PAUL VINOGRADOFF.
Corpus professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University.

MICHAEL FLORINSKY, *Associate Editor.*

Japanese Research Committee

BARON Y. SAKATANI, *Chairman.*
Formerly Minister of Finance, Tokyo, Japan; formerly Mayor of Tokyo.

GOTARO OGAWA.
Professor of Finance at the University of Kyoto.

Editor for Poland

MARCEL HANDELSMAN.
Délégué de la Société Polonaise d'Histoire pour les Relations Internationales.

[1] Died December 19, 1925.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LETTER TO THE TRUSTEES

December 14, 1910.

GENTLEMEN:—

I hav transferd to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administerd by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

I believ that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said in his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22d, 1910:—

"I hav noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referd to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

I venture to quote from my address as President of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonord word in our language. No man ever touched another man's honor; no nation ever dishonord another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said:

"We twenty-one republics cannot afford to hav any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper mesures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

I hope the Trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroly and douting not.

The judge who presides over a cause in which he is interested dies in infamy if discoverd. The citizen who constitutes himself a judge in his own cause as against his fellow-citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a lawbreaker and as such

disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the First Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

> Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means (resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and passed: Senate, February 14, 1890. Passed, House, April 3, 1890).

This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution, approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready cooperation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view (Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, For. Rel. 1893, 346, 352).

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them.

It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland in 1897 [1887] a Committee of Members of Parliament of Britain, hedded by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress, proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that mite arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Olney in 1897. It faild of approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

There is reason to believ that the British Government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our Government or redy to agree to another of similar character so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not hav to wait long for other nations to join, and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces "any government with which the United States has or may hav diplomatic relations."

If the independence and rights of nations to their respectiv internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

In order to giv effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein exprest and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subjects as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or nonaction as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimburst all expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action cannot be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attaind, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men, as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced or fosterd, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determin how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly, for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon erth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselvs from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your harty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness
LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE,
MARGARET CARNEGIE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GIFT

On the date of Mr. Carnegie's letter, the Board of Trustees designated by him, met in Washington, and Mr. Choate addressed Mr. Carnegie and the members of the Board as follows:

> Mr. President, I suppose the first business in order would be the formal acceptance of this remarkable gift from Mr. Carnegie. It is impossible for me, or I think for anyone, to find adequate words to express our appreciation and gratitude for this wonderful gift. Mr. Carnegie has been known for many years now as a great benefactor to his race and the whole civilized world is covered with proofs of his beneficence. Great trusts that he has established for the benefit of mankind have already demonstrated the wisdom of his designs and his gifts; but in this enterprise for peace which he has undertaken, he has in my judgment attempted the most difficult, as well as the most far reaching and beneficent, of all his works.
>
> Twenty years ago such a proposition as he has made in the remarkable paper that he has read would have been received with wonder and incredulity, and would have been regarded as hopeless and impossible; but enormous progress has been made in those twenty years, and very largely by his personal influence. Twelve years ago, when the Emperor of Russia first proposed that the nations of the earth should assemble by their accredited representatives to consider the question of peace and disarmament or mitigation and regulation of armament, the proposition was received almost with contempt in many countries of the world; but when that body assembled—there is nobody who can tell us better than Dr. White about that—it made immense progress in the direction of peace and harmony among nations. Eight years afterwards, when under your direction, Mr. Chairman, we went again to The Hague for the same purpose, still further progress was made, and by the result of those two assemblages, as the result also of the cultivation of public opinion in favor of peace, among all civilized nations, this proposed gift of Mr. Carnegie is not only made possible but the promise of it is to my mind absolutely certain.
>
> At the same time I think it may be regarded as the most difficult work that he has yet entrusted to any board of trustees or has himself undertaken. That it is sure to come in the end, no reasonable man can doubt; but anyone who has attempted any work in this direction knows the enormous difficulties that lie in the way, in the prejudices, the interests and the determination of the various great nations of the world. I will not attempt to enlarge upon the subject. I am sure that we shall devote our best endeavors to carry out the object that Mr. Carnegie has expressed in his letter of gift, and that among our first objects will certainly be to promote what he has evidently so much at heart, and what he is so absolutely assured will be hailed with cordial welcome on the other side of the border—the ratification of the treaty that he has referred to between England and the United States—for I am satisfied that if those two nations are bound together in terms of

lasting friendship and peace it would go far to secure the peace of the whole world. I therefore offer this resolution of acceptance:

> *Resolved*, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.
>
> *Resolved*, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

The Secretary, at the direction of the Chairman, called the name of each Trustee, in order that the Trust might be accepted personally by each Trustee present, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chairman then declared that by these acceptances the persons present were constituted Trustees under the instrument of the gift, with the powers and obligations specified therein.

*

CHARTER

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority

CHAPTER 21

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE. Became a law February 20, 1929, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Robert S. Brookings, Nicholas Murray Butler, John W. Davis, Frederic A. Delano, Lawton B. Evans, Austen G. Fox, Robert A. Franks, Charles S. Hamlin, Howard Heinz, David Jayne Hill, Alfred Holman, William M. Howard, Frank O. Lowden, Andrew J. Montague, Dwight W. Morrow, Robert E. Olds, Edwin B. Parker, LeRoy Percy, William A. Peters, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, James Brown Scott, James R. Sheffield, Maurice S. Sherman, James T. Shotwell, Silas H. Strawn, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the principal and income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States; to advance the cause of peace among nations; to hasten the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy; to encourage and promote methods for the peaceful settlement of international differences and for the increase of international understanding and concord; and to aid in the development of international law and the acceptance by all nations of the principles underlying such law. The corporation is empowered to use for these ends such agencies and means as from time to time shall seem expedient to its trustees or be found appropriate therefor. The activities of the corporation may be carried on within the state of New York and elsewhere throughout the United States and in foreign countries.

SECTION 2. The corporation hereby formed shall have power to take, receive and acquire, by bequest, devise, gift, purchase, lease or otherwise, either absolutely or in trust, for any of its purposes, and to hold any property, real or personal, without limitation as to amount or value, except such limitation, if any, as the legislature shall hereafter specifically impose; to convey such property, and to invest and reinvest any principal and deal with and expend the principal and income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of its trustees will best promote its objects or any of them. It shall have all the powers and be subject to the re-

strictions which now pertain by law to membership corporations so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act The persons named in the first section of this act shall constitute the members of the corporation and be its board of trustees. They, or a majority of them, shall hold a meeting and organize the corporation and adopt a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state. The constitution shall prescribe the number of trustees who shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the corporation, the number of trustees by whom the affairs and business of the corporation shall be managed; the qualifications, powers and manner of selection of the trustees and officers of the corporation, the manner of amending the constitution and by-laws of the corporation, and any other provisions for the management and disposition of the property and regulation of the affairs of the corporation which may be deemed expedient.

SECTION 3. No officer, member or employee of the corporation shall receive or be lawfully entitled to receive any pecuniary profit from the operations thereof, except reasonable compensation for services in effecting one or more of its purposes or as a proper beneficiary of its strictly charitable purposes.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } *ss:*
Department of State. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 6

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE TO ACCEPT AND RECEIVE THE PROPERTY AND ASSETS OF THE UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION KNOWN AS THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND TO ADMINISTER THE SAME IN ACCORDANCE WITH TRUST DEED TO SUCH ASSOCIATION.

Became a law February 5, 1930, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, incorporated by chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-nine, is hereby, in addition to the powers heretofore conferred upon it, authorized to accept and receive from the unincorporated association known as Carnegie Endowment for International Peace all the property and assets of such unincorporated association, and to administer and deal with the same in accord with the terms and subject to the limitations contained in the instrument transferring the same in trust to said unincorporated association, dated December fourteenth, nineteen hundred ten.

SECTION 2. Nothing herein contained shall be held to impair the right of any creditor of said unincorporated association.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Department of State. } *ss:*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and the official seal of the Department of State, at the City of Albany, this sixth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

GRACE A. REAVY,
Deputy Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 10, 1930

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of the corporation is Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is incorporated by Chapter 21 of the Laws of New York, 1929, as supplemented by Chapter 6 of the Laws of New York, 1930. It is the successor of an unincorporated association known as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, endowed on or about December 14, 1910, by Andrew Carnegie.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES

SECTION 1. The persons named in Chapter 21 of the Laws of New York, 1929, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, shall constitute the members of the corporation and be its Board of Trustees. The election of a person as a member shall also constitute him a Trustee; but no member shall continue to be a Trustee after ceasing to be a member, and no Trustee shall continue to be a member after ceasing to be a Trustee.

SECTION 2. The affairs and business of the corporation shall be conducted, managed and controlled by the Board of Trustees, which shall consist of twenty-eight members, who shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

SECTION 3. Members may be elected and vacancies shall be filled by the Board of Trustees, by ballot, by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at a meeting. Except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present, no person shall be elected, however, who shall not have been nominated, in writing, by some member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before an annual or special meeting. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before a meeting.

SECTION 4. In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings, he shall thereupon cease to be a member and Trustee. Any Trustee may resign by filing his resignation in writing with the Secretary.

SECTION 5. No Trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

ARTICLE III

OFFICES AND MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The principal office of the corporation shall be in the City, County and State of New York. It shall also have an office in the City of Wash-

ington, in the District of Columbia. It may have such other offices in the United States and in foreign countries as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee, from time to time, may designate.

SECTION 2. The annual meeting of the corporation, which shall be deemed also to be the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, shall be held on the Thursday next after the first Monday in May, in the City of New York, or in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, as the Executive Committee may direct.

SECTION 3. Special meetings of the corporation or of the Board of Trustees may be called by the Executive Committee at such times and places as the Committee shall determine, by notice served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each Trustee, twenty days prior to the meeting, as the names and addresses of such Trustees appear upon the books of the corporation.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees on the second Monday of December in each year shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of this section, for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary.

Special meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be called by the President in the same manner upon the written request of seven members of the Board.

SECTION 4. Any member or Trustee may waive any notice required to be given by the laws of New York or these By-Laws.

SECTION 5. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 6. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading of the notice of the meeting.
3. Reading of the minutes of the last annual or special meeting.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Election of officers, members and Trustees.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

The officers of the corporation shall be a President and a Vice President, who shall be elected from the members of the Board of Trustees by ballot annually. There shall also be a Secretary elected from the members of the Board, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Board, and a Treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the Board, who shall be elected by the Board and serve during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE V

The President and the Vice President

Section 1. The President shall be the presiding officer of the corporation and chairman, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the corporation, of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and shall exercise the usual duties of a presiding officer. He shall have general supervision of all matters of administration and of all the affairs of the corporation.

Section 2. In the absence or disability of the President, his duties shall be performed by the Vice President.

ARTICLE VI

The Secretary

Section 1. The Secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the corporation and, subject to the authority of the Board of Trustees, of the Executive Committee and of the President, shall have immediate charge of the administration of its affairs and of the work undertaken by it or with its funds. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees and to the Executive Committee plans, suggestions and recommendations for the work of the corporation, shall carry on its correspondence, and generally supervise the work of the corporation. He shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the corporation when authorized to do so by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee. He shall countersign all cheques, orders, bills or drafts for the payment of money, and shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee.

Section 2. He shall be the legal custodian of all property of the corporation whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees, at least thirty days before the annual meeting of the corporation, a written report of the operations and business of the corporation for the preceding fiscal year, with such recommendations as he shall approve. He shall also prepare the annual report provided for in Article XIII of these By-Laws.

Section 3. He shall act, *ex officio*, as secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and shall have custody of the seal of the corporation and affix the same when directed so to do by the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee.

Section 4. An Assistant Secretary may be appointed by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee to perform the duties or exercise the powers of the Secretary, or some part thereof.

ARTICLE VII

The Treasurer

Section 1. The Treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds and property of the corporation as distinguished from the permanent invested funds and securities and shall deposit the same in such bank, trust company or depository as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the Board or the Executive Committee, disburse and dispose of the same, and shall perform the usual duties incident to the office of treasurer. He shall report to each meeting of the Executive Committee. He shall keep proper books of account of all moneys or disposition of property received and paid out on account of the corporation, and shall exhibit the same when required by the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee or any officer of the corporation. He shall submit a report of the accounts and financial condition of the corporation, and of all moneys received or expended by him, at each annual meeting of the corporation. He may be required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee may require.

Section 2. An Assistant Treasurer may be appointed by the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee to perform the duties and exercise the powers, or some part thereof, of the Treasurer. Such Assistant Treasurer may be either an individual or a corporation, who may in like manner be required to furnish a bond.

ARTICLE VIII

The Executive Committee

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the President, the Secretary, and five other Trustees elected by the Board by ballot for a term of three years, who shall be eligible for reelection. The members first elected shall determine their respective terms by lot, two to serve three years, two to serve two years and one a single year. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the authority of the Board of Trustees, and when the Board is not in session, exercise all the powers of the Board of Trustees in the management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the corporation. It may appoint advisory committees, or agents, with such powers and duties as it shall approve, and shall fix salaries of officers, agents and employes.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall direct the manner in which the books and accounts of the corporation shall be kept, and shall cause to be examined from time to time the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him. Such Committee shall submit a written report to

the Board of Trustees at each meeting of the Board, and shall submit an annual report to the annual meeting of the corporation.

SECTION 4. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Executive Committee or in the office of Secretary or Treasurer, or in any other office of the corporation, by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 5. A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum. The Committee may meet upon the call of the President or at such times and places as the Committee may from time to time determine.

ARTICLE IX

FINANCE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1 The Finance Committee shall consist of three Trustees to be elected by the Board of Trustees by ballot annually.

SECTION 2. The Finance Committee shall have custody of the permanent invested funds and securities of the corporation, and general charge of its investments, and shall care for, invest and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. It shall consider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial interests of the corporation, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the corporation.

ARTICLE X

OTHER OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

The Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee, from time to time, may appoint such other officers and constitute such other committees as may be desirable.

ARTICLE XI

TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of all officers and of all members of committees shall continue until their successors in each case are elected or appointed and qualify.

ARTICLE XII

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the corporation shall commence on the first day of July in each year.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the corporation to be

audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the President, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees a full statement of the finances and work of the corporation, and shall mail to each member of the Board of Trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, thirty days before the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. The Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in each year shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and may make special appropriations from time to time.

SECTION 4. The securities of the corporation and other evidences of property shall be deposited under such safeguards as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate; and the moneys of the corporation shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIII

ANNUAL REPORT

At each annual meeting of the corporation the Trustees shall present a report, verified by the President and Treasurer or by a majority of the Trustees, showing the whole amount of real and personal property owned by the corporation, where located, and where and how invested, the amount and nature of the property acquired during the year immediately preceding the date of the report and the manner of the acquisition; the amount applied, appropriated or expended during the year immediately preceding such date, and the purposes, objects and persons to or for which such applications, appropriations or expenditures have been made; and the names and places of residence of the persons who have been admitted to membership in the corporation during such year. Such report shall be filed with the records of the corporation and an abstract thereof entered in the minutes of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE XIV

AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the corporation by a majority vote of all the members. They may also be amended at any special meeting by like vote provided that written notice of any proposed amendment shall have been included in the notice of meeting.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Board of Trustees
of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

Since the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees last May, the Executive Committee has held two meetings, the first on May 14, and the second on November 8.

At the meeting of May 14, the Committee provided the allotments from the appropriations of the Board of Trustees to carry on the work of the Endowment during the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1930. At the same meeting, the Executive Committee appointed Mr. Charles S. Hamlin Assistant Treasurer of the Endowment, in accordance with Article VI, Section 2, of the By-Laws. The office was vacant due to the election of Mr. Frederic A. Delano as Treasurer, who succeeded Mr. Andrew J. Montague, elected Vice President, vice Mr. Robert Lansing, deceased.

At the meeting of November 8, the Executive Committee, among other things, made provision for the holding of the present semi-annual meeting of the Trustees. In view of the fact that it has been impracticable in recent years for the Trustees to hold their semi-annual meeting on the second Friday in November, as now provided in the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has proposed that the date of the semi-annual meeting be changed from the second Friday in November to the first Friday in December. Due notice of this proposed amendment has been sent to each Trustee so that it will be in order to act upon it at the present meeting.

The minutes of these two meetings of the Executive Committee have been sent to the Trustees, and in them the Trustees will find a more detailed account of the actions of the Executive Committee.

Since the last annual meeting of the Trustees, the membership of the Board has suffered a further decrease by the untimely deaths of Judge Edwin B. Parker and Mr. William A. Peters. Both of these Trustees took an active interest in the work of the Board and were present at the last annual meeting on May 14. Their loss will be severely felt. Appropriate minutes to be spread upon the record of the Board will be presented to the Trustees for adoption. An additional vacancy also exists due to the absence of Mr. Dwight W. Morrow from three successive annual meetings of the Board, namely, the meetings of 1927, 1928 and 1929. Article I, Section 3, of the By-Laws provides: "In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee." Furthermore, the Secretary has received a letter from Mr. LeRoy

Percy, tendering his resignation as a Trustee. There are therefore, at present, five vacancies in the Board, which will be increased to six should Mr. Percy's resignation be accepted.

Following the usual custom with reference to the semi-annual meetings, no formal program of business has been provided for this meeting, except the two items made special orders by direction of the Board itself. The meeting will be open for discussion and action upon any other matters the Trustees may decide to take up.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 6, 1929.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

Pursuant to Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has the honor to submit an annual report to the Board of Trustees.

Since the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees the Executive Committee has held four meetings: May 14, November 8, 1929; and two meetings on February 10, 1930. At these various meetings allotments were made from the appropriations voted by the Board of Trustees at its annual meeting on May 14, 1929, as recommended by the Secretary and the Directors of the Divisions.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the association on February 10, 1930, resolutions to carry out the directions of the Board of Trustees in regard to the incorporation of the Endowment were adopted, and at the Executive Committee meeting (Incorporated) of same date, the action necessary to be taken to provide for the proper conduct of the business of the corporation was considered and adopted.

This report of the Committee does not give a summary of the various allotments, as they are contained in detail in the minutes of the Committee meetings heretofore sent to the Trustees, and the allotments are also listed in the Report of the Treasurer, which is submitted to the Board of Trustees at its present meeting.

As required by Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws, the Committee has caused the accounts of the Endowment to be audited by skilled public accountants appointed by the President; their report will be submitted at the present meeting of the Board of Trustees

The requirements for the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, were duly taken up by the Executive Committee of the corporation at its meeting of February 10, 1930, and detailed estimates were mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees at the time stipulated in the By-Laws.

There are five vacancies at present in the Board due to the deaths of Oscar S. Straus (May 3, 1926), Robert Lansing (October 30, 1928), William A. Peters (October 26, 1929), and Edwin B. Parker (October 30, 1929), and the resignation of LeRoy Percy In addition the Trustees will be called upon to elect a President, Vice President, three members of the Finance Committee, and one member of the Executive Committee, because of the expiration of terms of office.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was, pursuant to the By-Laws, called for the Thursday next after the first Monday in May, the eighth of the month, at the headquarters of the Endowment, 2 Jackson Place, at 10.30 o'clock

a.m. Pursuant to previous understanding, however, the meeting was adjourned to New York on Thursday morning, June 5, 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 5, 1930.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

I have the honor to submit, in compliance with Article V, Section 2, of the By-Laws, the following report of the operations and business of the Endowment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929. In the places indicated, the report has been extended to include the last half of the calendar year 1929 where information is complete for that period.

The formal secretarial duties, such as the carrying on of the Endowment's correspondence, the general supervision of its work, the counter-signature of checks, etc., have been performed as usual either by the Secretary, or in his absence, by the Assistant Secretary.

Arrangements for the meetings of the Board of Trustees on May 14 and December 6, 1929, and February 10, 1930, and of the Executive Committee on May 14 and November 8, 1929, and February 10, 1930, were made in the Secretary's Office, and the minutes of those meetings were there prepared, printed, and, after approval, distributed to the Trustees. The keeping of the books of account, the auditing and payment of bills, and the disbursement of the funds appropriated by the Trustees and allotted by the Executive Committee, have been done under the supervision of the Secretary's Office. The Secretary has also verified the receipt of the Endowment's income by the receiving bank and checked the accounts kept by the various authorized depositories.

Financial Statement

The Treasurer will submit to the Trustees a printed report of the financial condition of the Endowment on June 30, 1929, containing a balance sheet and a schedule of securities, and showing the receipts and disbursements, the condition of the appropriations and allotments and of the revenue received from the various sources of income during the fiscal year 1929. The balance sheet shows that the Endowment's Capital Account on June 30, 1929, amounted to $11,155,168.12, an increase of $674,375 over the amount in this account on June 30, 1928. The addition was due to the redemption at a premium of the remaining $4,500,000 United States Steel Corporation Bonds originally given by Mr. Carnegie, and the reinvestment of the proceeds in other securities. The income on the securities in the Capital Account for the fiscal year 1929 was $565,127.59, as against $545,991.63 for 1928, an increase of $19,135.96. The book value of the Endowment's property and equipment increased during the same period from $409,852.69 to $413,345.04, the difference of $3,492.35 being due to additions in furniture and fixtures of $260.70 and in the Library of $3,231.65.

The cash on hand in the Income Account on June 30, 1929, was $319,031.62. Of this cash, $193,412.80 was income from the Endowment's Capital Account, $60,307.61 was in the account of the Carnegie Corporation grant of 1924 for the *Economic and Social History of the World War*, and $65,311.21 was in the grants of 1928 and 1929 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States. The Special Trust Fund of the American Association for International Conciliation amounted to $25,407.32, an increase of $941.33 over the previous year due to the accumulation of interest.

At the beginning of the fiscal year under review there was a balance in the Endowment's treasury of $325,565.24; miscellaneous refunds added $8,766.07; receipts from International Conciliation subscriptions were $1,403.07; interest on the Endowment's securities amounted, as above stated, to $565,127.59; the interest on the several bank deposits totaled $18,087.34; and $262,500 was received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York in payment of its grants of 1924, 1928 and 1929. The receipts for the fiscal year therefore totaled $1,181,449.31. From this amount disbursements were made by offices, as follows: Secretary's Office and General Administration, $47,214.22; Sundry purposes, $21,855.81; Division of Intercourse and Education, $487,838.05; Division of International Law, $179,752.06; Division of Economics and History, $27,216.94; *Economic and Social History of the World War*, $73,133.29. The total disbursements amounted to $837,010.37, leaving a balance in the Endowment's treasury at the end of the fiscal year of $344,438.94, or $18,873.70 more than when the year began. The balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year was divided among the various accounts as above set forth.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, the Trustees made appropriations amounting to $1,045,427.82 of which, as above stated, the sum of $837,010.37 was expended under allotments of the Executive Committee. The unexpended balance of the appropriations amounting to $208,417.45 reverted to the treasury at the end of the fiscal year, and became a part of the balance of $344,438.94 on hand June 30, 1929. The remainder of the last-mentioned balance was made up as follows: Special Trust Fund of the American Association for International Conciliation, $25,407.32; grant from the Carnegie Corporation of 1929 (available for expenditure in the Endowment's fiscal year 1930), $62,500; unappropriated income from the Capital Account, $21,087.06; unappropriated balance of the grant from the Carnegie Corporation of 1924, $24,215.90; unappropriated balance of the grant from the Carnegie Corporation of 1928, $2,811.21.

Publications

The Year Book for 1929, the eighteenth volume in this series, was prepared in the Secretary's Office and 4,551 copies sent to addresses on special mailing lists kept for that purpose. This volume, which may be had for the asking, gives the public detailed information in regard to the work of the Endowment in all its branches, including the texts of documents showing

the organization of the Endowment, lists of trustees, officers and committees, the annual reports of the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Directors of Divisions, a catalog of publications, and the depository library list. The monthly pamphlet of documentary material entitled *International Conciliation* is edited, published and distributed in the office of the Division of Intercourse and Education. The publications edited in the Division of International Law and issued under the general supervision of the Secretary's Office during the calendar year 1929 were the following:

Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1919–1929. No. 50 of the Pamphlet Series.
International Adjudications: Saint Croix River Arbitration, edited by John Bassett Moore. Modern Series, Volume I.
A Collection of Nationality Laws of Various Countries, edited by Richard W. Flournoy, Jr. and Manley O. Hudson.

During the same period, the following new titles in the *Economic and Social History of the World War* were edited under the supervision of the Division of Economics and History, and issued under the direction of the Secretary's Office:

Belgian Series
Pirenne: La Belgique et la guerre mondiale.
British Series
Dearle: An Economic Chronicle of the Great War.
French Series
Collinet and Stahl: Le ravitaillement de la France occupée.
Greek Series
Andréadès: Les effets économiques et sociaux de la guerre en Grèce.
Japanese Series
Yamasaki and Ogawa: The Effect of the World War upon the Commerce and Industry of Japan.
Kobayashi: Basic Industries and Social History of Japan.
Rumanian Series
Sisesti L'agriculture de la Roumanie pendant la guerre.
Antipa: L'occupation ennemie de la Roumanie.
Russian Series
Gronsky and Astrov: The War and the Russian Government.
Ignatiev, Odinetz and Novgorotsev. Russian Schools and Universities in the World War.
Kayden and Antsiferov: The Cooperative Movement in Russia during the War.
Translated and Abridged Series
Redlich: Austrian War Government.

Two hundred copies of the volume of *China Treaties* were supplied by the Endowment for the use of the delegates to the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Kyoto, Japan, in October, 1929. The Endowment also supplied the Department of State with copies of the volume for the members of the Department and the Foreign Service particularly interested in questions relating

to China, and also for the use of the American Legation at Peiping and Consular Offices in China, of the Embassy at Tokyo, and of the diplomatic missions at Bangkok, London, Paris, Rome, and Berlin.

Three hundred and fifty advance copies of the collection of *Nationality Laws* were placed at the disposal of the governments and delegates participating in the Conference for the Codification of International Law which opened at The Hague on March 13, 1930.

Distribution of publications

The distribution of the publications of the Endowment continues to be a regular part of the routine work of the Secretary's Office. Upon publication, the volumes due to depository libraries are immediately sent out. This involves the dispatch of each volume to approximately 1,000 addresses in all quarters of the globe. The distribution of the Year Book involves like work for slightly under 5,000 volumes. In addition, there is a constant daily receipt of individual requests for particular volumes which require prompt attention. During the calendar year ended December 31, 1929, there were distributed gratuitously through the Secretary's Office 19,028 publications. These were divided according to offices as follows: Secretary's Office, 5,291; Division of Intercourse and Education, 438; Division of International Law, 4,498; Division of Economics and History, 8,801.

It also devolves upon the Secretary to keep a general supervision over the sales of Endowment publications through the several publishers. For the period mentioned 1,714 books were sold. These were volumes issued by the Division of International Law and the Division of Economics and History, and they were divided as follows: Division of International Law, 367, for which the Endowment received in royalties $846.53; Division of Economics and History, 1,347, for which the Endowment received in royalties $239.55. In explanation of the latter figures it should be stated that the royalties were received on 199 volumes issued by the Division prior to the publication of the *Economic and Social History of the World War*. The Endowment receives no royalties under the publishing contract for the War History. All publications of the Secretary's Office and of the Division of Intercourse and Education, except the International Conciliation Series, are distributed free of charge.

Appended hereto is a statement of the sales and distribution of the Endowment publications from January 1 to December 31, 1929, followed by a summary of the same information since the organization of the Endowment.

Depository libraries

During the calendar year 1929 nineteen applications were received from libraries to be placed upon the Endowment's depository list for the gratuitous receipt of its publications. The Executive Committee approved fourteen of these applications, as follows:

Biblioteca de la Universidad Nacional de Mexico, Mexico.
Biblioteca de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad Nacional, Mexico.

Indian Institute of Science Library, Bangalore, India.
Los Angeles University of International Relations, California.
Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas.
Bureau International du Travail, Paris, France.
Wiener Nationalbibliothek, Vienna, Austria.
University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia.
Library of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Library of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy.
Shantung Christian University Library, Tsinan, China.
Faculty of Law of the University of Seville, Spain.
Russian Historical Archives Abroad, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Central Library for Students, London, England

As in previous recent years, the applications from libraries outside the United States continue largely to predominate. Indeed, the depository list has become so geographically universal that it can be said the Endowment's publications now actually go immediately upon issuance to all parts of the earth.

Before passing upon any application, the Executive Committee of the Endowment requires detailed information regarding the character and public services of the applicant, and, after approval of the application, the books are sent upon condition that they will be fully listed and classified in the catalog of the library, will be given appropriate shelf room, made accessible to readers, and loaned to responsible individuals. Through these means, the Endowment reaches an incalculable number of interested persons of the present day, and the publications are permanently preserved for the use of generations to come.

Following the practice of preceding years, a complete list of the depository libraries, now numbering 929, is transmitted with this report.

The Library

The report on the Library covers the calendar year 1929. New volumes numbering 2,207 were added, bringing the total of catalogued books up to 42,257. Lists of accessions are sent at regular intervals to the Endowment's officers and certain outside individuals and libraries. Unbound volumes numbering 437 were permanently bound, and 660 pamphlets preserved in binders. In addition to cataloging the accessions, 1,082 analytical entries covering articles of special interest in current periodicals and books were made, and 131 main entries were sent to the Library of Congress for printing. The Library loaned 2,485 volumes during the year, and 277 volumes were borrowed from other libraries.

Bibliographical reading lists were compiled as follows: revision of No. 23 on Disarmament (16 pages); No. 26, Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War (10 pages); No. 27, Peace Forces of Today (36 pages). The last-mentioned contains selected references to recent books and articles on various aspects of the peace movement, with annotations, and has served a useful purpose in answering numerous requests for information on peace, as well as in replying to questions on specific phases of the peace movement. Following the Secretary's recommen-

dation of last year that these reading lists be printed so as to meet the demand for a larger distribution, the Trustees added $500 to the budget of the Library for this purpose. The printing was started with No. 27, and will be continued for future issues. The lists were previously mimeographed.

In response to special requests, briefer reading lists were prepared on Psychology and War, the I'm Alone case, and James Madison. The Librarian also compiled a list of international treaties to which the United States has been a party, a memorandum on theologians and jurists of the 16th century, and a list of periodicals dealing with international affairs.

The *Chronicle of International Events* has been kept up to date and continues to provide a ready index for answering many questions involving information on which the public has come to regard the Endowment as a prompt and reliable source.

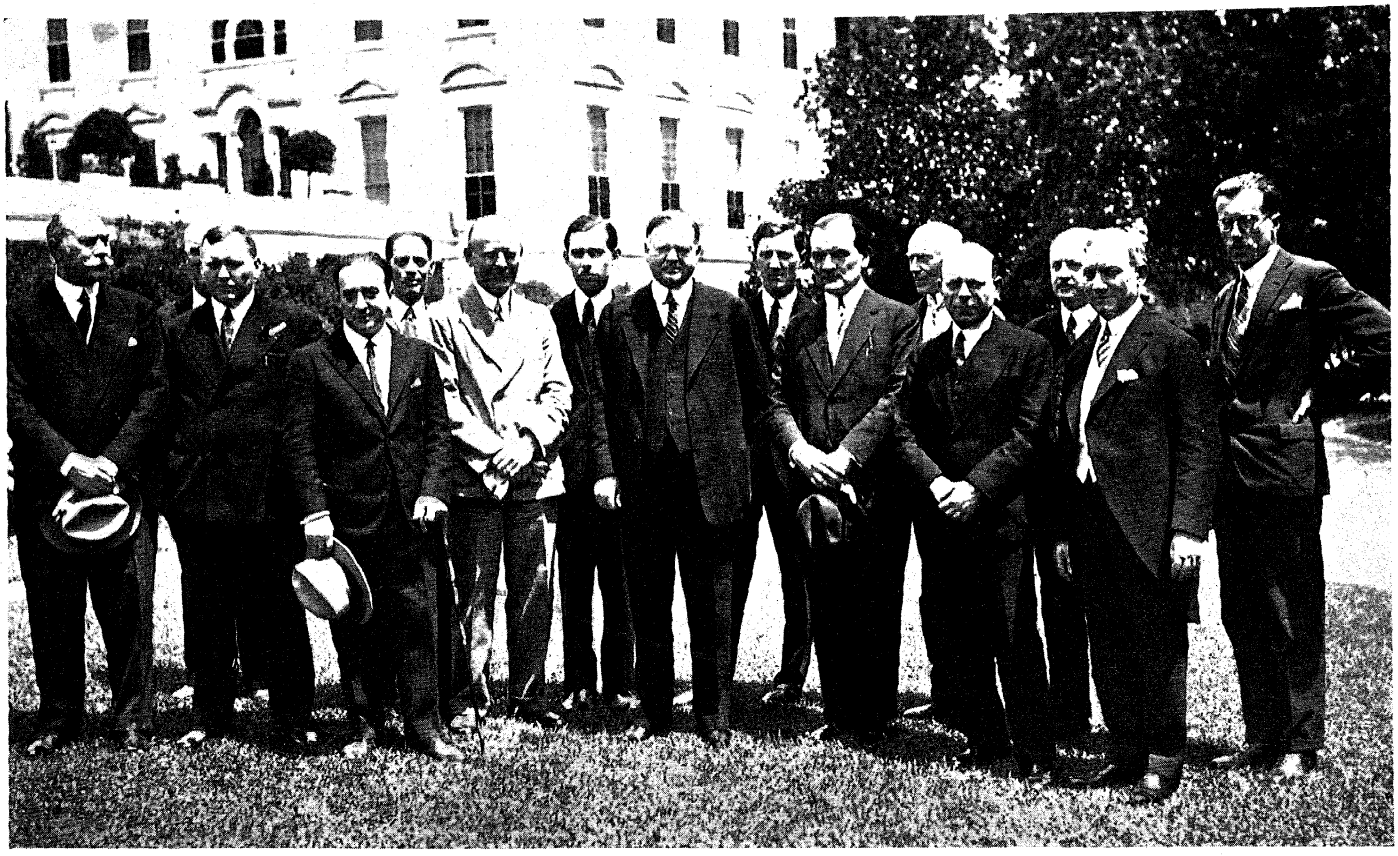
The reading room of the Library has been used daily by many students of local colleges and universities, and the Librarian has received appreciative acknowledgment of the facilities furnished. Research workers on various subjects also come and are given every assistance. Dr. C. W. Young, author of the recent volume on *International Relations of Manchuria* made special acknowledgment in the preface to his book of the services rendered to him by the Library in its preparation The class in Library Science of a local university has paid several visits to the Endowment's Library to study the special activities of a library of this character

The Endowment was very happy to place the facilities of the Library at the disposal of the Department of State in collecting books and material for the use of the American delegation to the London Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. A collection of thirty-one titles, some of them the Endowment's own publications, was, upon request of the Department, loaned for the use of the Conference.

The Librarian attended the First International Library and Bibliographic Congress held in Rome in June, 1929, as a representative of the Endowment's Library and as an official delegate of the American Library Association. An interesting account of that meeting has been furnished by the Librarian.

The Endowment is happy to make grateful acknowledgement of several hundred volumes received during the year by gift and in exchange. The Secretary makes special acknowledgment of the valuable two-volume work donated by Professor Samuel F. Bemis, published in Madrid in 1748, entitled *Ordenanzas de su magestad para el govierno militar, politico, y economico de su armada naval.*

The Endowment is again confronted with the problem of providing additional space for the expansion of its rapidly growing Library. Temporary relief can probably be brought about to take care of the needs for a few years to come, but the Trustees will eventually be confronted with the necessity of providing proper housing and more adequate facilities to enable the Library to continue and develop the valuable work it is doing in promoting knowledge and understanding in the fields of international peace and foreign relations in the capital of the United States.



PRESIDENT HOOVER WITH THE GROUP OF EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 28, 1929

The Secretary entertained May 26–30 the party of European journalists during their stay in Washington on a tour of the United States, as reported upon more fully in the report of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education. The journalists came from nine European countries, as follows: Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, and Spain. In addition to showing the visitors the city, its public buildings and monuments, they were presented to the President of the United States at the White House and also attended one of the regular press conferences with the President there. They were admitted to the press galleries of the United States Senate and House of Representatives while those bodies were in session, and their visit was noted in the House of Representatives by all the members rising when the presence of the visitors in the press gallery became known. A trip was made to the tomb and ancestral home of George Washington at Mount Vernon, and the visitors laid a wreath upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery. They were also present at the Memorial Day exercises held at the latter place on May 30. The Endowment gave them a dinner on the evening of May 29, at which the Honorable Andrew J. Montague, Vice President of the Endowment, presided. About 115 Washington representatives of the press attended the dinner, which was honored by the presence of the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. The speakers included Mr. Willmott Harsant Lewis, of the *London Times*, Mr. Richard V. Oulahan, of the *New York Times*, and M. Georges Lechartier, of the *Journal des Débats*, Paris. Mr. Lewis, who has lived in the United States uninterruptedly for the last nine years, was good enough to give the visitors the benefit of the accumulation of some of his observations during that period. His remarks were so à propos of the occasion, and his suggestions so full of thought for both Americans and foreign visitors, that it is deemed advisable to preserve at least portions of his remarks in the permanent records of this report. Mr. Lewis spoke in part as follows:

Entertainment

> This is the only great nation in the world of whose growth and of whose amazing development it is possible to say that every man of foreign birth should be proud. Every race in Europe has had a part in the history of American accomplishments and the work which has gone to make the United States of today. To a less degree this is of course true of other nations. . . . Every one of you gentlemen of nine foreign nations will pass through a country in whose building the men of your race, of your origin, have had an honorable part. You may say, if you will remember this, as the men of any European country might say, that serious trouble between any one of us and the United States must take on something of the aspect of civil disturbance—it would be trouble, as it were, in the family. . . .
>
> In a very few days you are going to traverse all that vast extent of territory which was covered wave after wave by the original pioneers, until the waves reached the line which is now set as the frontier, and curved back upon themselves, so that now the political frontier of the United States in every real sense of the word is upon the sidewalks of the great cities. . . .
>
> In your voyage through the United States you should have in the background of your mind something like this: The United States would inevitably, within a certain number of years, have reached the primacy and the vast influence over human affairs which it has now attained. The World War did not bring this about. It only hastened the day of its coming, with the general re-

sult that America today holds the position and must shoulder the responsibilities of primacy without long preparation for them. The hesitation and doubt in the American mind, of which so much has been said in Europe, arises from this unpreparedness for the great change. And what, in its essence, is this change?

It is one of the ironies of history that in measure as a country reaches power and greatness it finds that it must give up independence and take on interdependence. Rome came to know this. My own country, Great Britain, knew it. She found it out in the early forties of the nineteenth century. And the United States has yet completely to accept the historic truth that power and greatness march, not with independence, but with interdependence, that in measure as your interests are wide-flung, in measure as your ramifications are wide and your activities are large, in equal measure your decisions as to policy must be taken against a background, not of unfettered independence, but of interdependence.

The change from the one to the other is not to be achieved in a day. It is a change in any democratic country which cannot be reflected in policy until it has been approved by the people of that country. You are going to cross from the Atlantic seaboard, where the considerations I have advanced would be fully understood, into the great central territory which lies between the Alleghenies and the Rockies, where you will find that a European stone makes as yet a very little ripple when it is dropped into the political pond. You will pass into the far West, which looks out upon the Orient, and you will find there measurably the same condition. It is not something to criticise It is something to understand. And when you have understood it, you will be more fully equipped to interpret for the readers of your newspapers certain manifestations, certain developments, certain hesitations, if I may be permitted the word, in American policies.

I take it, gentlemen, that your prime objective here is understanding. In a long and hard-working life as a newspaper man, which has carried me into most of the countries of the world, I have discovered at least one great truth, which is that if you do not like a country the fault is not in the country, it is in you—and the fault is in you because you do not understand the habits and the heart and the sentiment of the people. I assume with confidence that you are here as far as possible to understand this country—not to criticise, but to understand. You may say to yourselves in the beginning, as students of affairs, "Here is something which to me is insufficient, inadequate by way of policy. Why is it insufficient? Why is it inadequate? Why is it politically impossible for the United States to move as yet beyond a fixed point?" In your contact with the people you will find the answer to that question, I am convinced, in the fact that the United States has reached at one bound, without long, slow preparation of the general mind, a position of preeminence which has never been given to any single Power of earth before. The responsibilities this involves will be taken up and borne when the Americans understand them, not before, and such understanding can not be improvised; it must be painfully won.

But, whatever political knowledge you may acquire, you will be sure to come back with a very deep affection for the people you meet. They are, as I have found and as you will find, the kindliest people on earth. . . . You will come back with at least the beginning of understanding, which is affection

Vacancies in the Board of Trustees

There were two vacancies in the Board of Trustees at the date of the last annual report of the Secretary. These have not been filled, and four additional vacancies have since occurred, as follows: Mr. Dwight W. Morrow ceased to be a Trustee under the By-Laws because of his inability, due to his absence as American Ambassador in Mexico, to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board of Trustees; Mr. LeRoy Percy resigned on June 1, 1929; Mr. William A. Peters died on October 26, 1929; and Judge Edwin B. Parker passed away four days later on October 30, 1929. Resolutions properly memorializing the deceased Trustees were adopted

at the meeting of the Board on December 6, 1929. At the same meeting, the Board, with a view to the careful study of possible names to be proposed for election to fill the existing vacancies, appointed a committee consisting of President Butler and Messrs. Evans, Hamlin, Pritchett and Sheffield to confer with the Trustees regarding persons available for membership in the Board and to make a report at a future meeting.

Date of the semi-annual meeting

Following the proposal of the Secretary in his last report that a change be made in the date of the semi-annual meeting to suit the better convenience of a larger number of the Trustees, the Board on December 6 amended the By-Laws so as to provide for the holding of the semi-annual meeting on the second Monday of December, instead of the second Friday of November.

Incorporation of the Endowment

The Act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York to incorporate the Endowment, and approved by the Governor on February 20, 1929, was considered by the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting on May 14, 1929. The Act reads as follows:

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority

CHAPTER 21

AN ACT to incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Became a law February 20, 1929, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Robert S. Brookings, Nicholas Murray Butler, John W. Davis, Frederic A. Delano, Lawton B. Evans, Austen G. Fox, Robert A. Franks, Charles S. Hamlin, Howard Heinz, David Jayne Hill, Alfred Holman, William M. Howard, Frank O. Lowden, Andrew J. Montague, Dwight W. Morrow, Robert E. Olds, Edwin B. Parker, LeRoy Percy, William A. Peters, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, James Brown Scott, James R. Sheffield, Maurice S. Sherman, James T. Shotwell, Silas H. Strawn, together with such persons as they may associate with themselves, and their successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the principal and income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States; to advance the cause of peace among nations; to hasten the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, to encourage and promote methods for the peaceful settlement of international differences and for the increase of international understanding and concord; and to aid in the development of international law and the acceptance by all nations of the principles underlying such law. The corporation is empowered to use for these ends such agencies and means as from time to time shall seem expedient to its trustees or be found appropriate therefor. The activities of the corporation may be carried on within the state of New York and elsewhere throughout the United States and in foreign countries.

§ 2. The corporation hereby formed shall have power to take, receive and acquire, by bequest, devise, gift, purchase, lease or otherwise, either absolutely or in trust, for any of its purposes, and to hold any property, real or personal, without limitation as to amount or value, except such limita-

tion, if any, as the legislature shall hereafter specifically impose; to convey such property, and to invest and reinvest any principal and deal with and expend the principal and income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of its trustees will best promote its objects or any of them. It shall have all the powers and be subject to the restrictions which now pertain by law to membership corporations so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The persons named in the first section of this act shall constitute the members of the corporation and be its board of trustees They, or a majority of them, shall hold a meeting and organize the corporation and adopt a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state. The constitution shall prescribe the number of trustees who shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the corporation, the number of trustees by whom the affairs and business of the corporation shall be managed, the qualifications, powers and manner of selection of the trustees and officers of the corporation, the manner of amending the constitution and by-laws of the corporation, and any other provisions for the management and disposition of the property and regulation of the affairs of the corporation which may be deemed expedient

§ 3 No officer, member or employee of the corporation shall receive or be lawfully entitled to receive any pecuniary profit from the operations thereof, except reasonable compensation for services in effecting one or more of its purposes or as a proper beneficiary of its strictly charitable purposes.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

After a very full discussion of the provisions of the Act and of the collateral questions involved in the transfer of the funds and assets of the Endowment from the individual Trustees acting as an unincorporated association to the corporation created in the foregoing Act, the whole subject was referred to a committee for careful study. Further consideration was given to it at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on December 6, 1929, as the result of which another committee was appointed to draw up a proper instrument to transfer the property of the Endowment to the proposed corporation and to secure such supplemental legislation from the Legislature of the State of New York as might be necessary or desirable to empower the new corporation to receive the proposed instrument of transfer subject to all the terms, conditions, limitations and restrictions contained in Mr. Carnegie's instrument of gift of December 14, 1910. A supplemental Act of this tenor was passed by the New York Legislature and signed by the Governor on February 5, 1930. It reads as follows:

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority

CHAPTER 6

AN ACT to authorize the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to accept and receive the property and assets of the unincorporated association known as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and to administer the same in accordance with trust deed to such association.

Became a law February 5, 1930, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, incorporated by chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-nine, is hereby, in addition to the powers

heretofore conferred upon it, authorized to accept and receive from the unincorporated association known as Carnegie Endowment for International Peace all the property and assets of such unincorporated association, and to administer and deal with the same in accord with the terms and subject to the limitations contained in the instrument transferring the same in trust to said unincorporated association, dated December fourteenth, nineteen hundred ten.

§ 2. Nothing herein contained shall be held to impair the right of any creditor of said unincorporated association.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees to which the foregoing Act was submitted was called and held on February 10, 1930. The Trustees at that meeting decided to accept the corporate charter granted by the State of New York by Chapter 21 of the Laws of 1929, supplemented by Chapter 6 of the Laws of 1930. It was further decided to make the transfer from the unincorporated to the incorporated Endowment effective on June 30, 1930, and proper instruments of transfer are now in course of execution to carry the decision into effect.

The Trustees at the semi-annual meeting on December 6 discussed the renewed efforts of the great naval powers to bring about a reduction in their armaments, and, as in the case of previous attempts of this kind, the Trustees offered to support the government in such proper ways as may be within the power of the Endowment.

The Limitation of Armaments

It will be recalled that the Endowment offered its services to the Department of State of the United States preceding the Conference on Limitation of Armaments held in Washington in 1921, and, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, the Endowment had prepared and issued a series of pamphlets bearing on the principal problems which were presented for discussion at the Conference. The Trustees provided the sum of $30,000 to meet the cost of this work. When the International Conference on the Limitation of Armaments at Geneva was proposed in 1926, the Endowment again offered its cooperation to the Department of State, and the offer was again accepted by the Secretary of State. The assistance at that time took the form of supplying documentary material and information as requested by members of the American delegation. As stated elsewhere in this report, the Endowment has supplied from its Library a large number of books and pamphlets for the use of the American delegation to the Conference now sitting in London, and the Trustees on December 6, 1929, showed their further interest by the adoption of the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in semi-annual meeting assembled, record their deep interest in the renewal of the conferences between the principal naval powers of the world for the limitation of their armaments, and they express their earnest wish for the success of the forthcoming conference at London and their purpose to support in every proper way the policies that may be agreed upon by the governments parties to the said conference.

Pact of Paris

The Pact of Paris for the Renunciation of War is another subject in which the Trustees have been continuously interested since it was suggested several years ago. The appeal to the American people made by M. Briand through the public press on April 6, 1927, met with an instant response by the Endowment. President Nicholas Murray Butler, who had in the summer of 1926 discussed Von Clausewitz's classic treatment of war as an instrument of national policy with M. Briand and disagreed with the views of that author by suggesting that the nations should renounce war as an instrument of national policy, wrote a letter to the *New York Times*, which was published in that paper on April 25, 1927, urging the people of the United States to act upon M. Briand's appeal. The Executive Committee of the Endowment, which met on April 29, 1927, adopted the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace heartily welcome the proposal addressed to the people of the United States, publicly and authoritatively made on April 6, 1927, by M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the French Republic, that the people of France and of the United States should now formally agree never to resort to war as a mode of settling any difference which may arise between the two governments and the two peoples. A treaty embodying these suggestions would give a formal statement to principles already implicit in the historic relations between the people of France and those of the United States of America and it would at the same time serve as an example and symbol of great value and significance in the effort to promote international association and to abolish war.

From that time until the signature of the Pact at Paris on August 27, 1928, President Butler kept the subject constantly before the American people in a series of addresses delivered in New York, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and smaller cities in various sections of the country. Immediately upon the signature of the Pact, M. Briand sent to President Butler the following cablegram:

Je n'oublie pas la part effective que vous avez prise au vaste mouvement d'idées qui a préparé et assuré le succès du Pacte signé aujourd'hui à Paris. Je tiens à vous addresser à cette date mon plus cordial souvenir.

Upon the ratification of the Pact, the following further exchange of messages between President Butler and M. Briand took place:

NEW YORK, *July 24, 1929.*

M. LE MINISTRE BRIAND
Quai d'Orsay
Paris

Accept my sincere and affectionate congratulations on final ratification of Pact of Paris by entire world. This longest step forward ever taken by governments of organized men is due primarily to your vision, your courage and your unfailing and generous patience. You have built a monument more lasting than bronze. The next task is to teach people to think and governments to act in honest and frank accordance with its terms.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

PARIS, *July 26, 1929.*

MONSIEUR NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
60 Morningside Drive
New York

Je m'empresse de vous remercier de votre affectueuse et amicale pensée. La mise en vigueur du Pacte contre la Guerre, résultat d'une étroite collaboration Franco-Americaine, constitue un événement considerable de l'histoire de l'humanité et avec vous je veux y voir le début d'une ère nouvelle pour la paix du monde. Je pense à la joie que vous devez éprouver vous qui avez toujours fait en ce sens avec vos amis une propagande si active et si efficace.

ARISTIDE BRIAND.

At their first meeting after the Pact of Paris went into effect, the Board of Trustees on December 6, 1929, pledged the support of the Endowment to make the Pact effective in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

> *Whereas*, fifteen governments signed at Paris on August 27, 1928, a treaty solemnly declaring "that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another," which treaty has since been ratified or adhered to by fifty-five nations;
>
> *Therefore, be it resolved*, by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in semi-annual meeting assembled, that they regard this official action of the parties to the Pact of Paris as the most advanced step yet taken toward the abolition of international war, to hasten which the Endowment was founded; and, encouraged by this epoch-making statement, in collective treaty form, of the true intent and purposes of the respective peoples of the world, the Trustees will pursue with renewed vigor the activities in which the Endowment is engaged to promote the organization and acceptance of means for making effective the further agreement of the High Contracting Parties that "the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means."

Advocacy of the establishment of a court of international justice has been a basic policy of the Endowment since its organization. The Trustees on April 19, 1917, by resolution formally directed that the Endowment make a special effort to overcome the obstacles to the establishment of such a court. In 1920 the President of the Endowment, then Mr. Elihu Root, served as a member of the International Committee of Jurists which drafted the statute of the present Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, and the Endowment provided him with facilities and assistance in this work. More recently, Mr. Root, who, although he has retired from the Presidency of the Endowment, is still an active member of its Board of Trustees and Executive Committee, rendered distinguished service in the formulation of a solution of the difficulty which has arisen to the adherence of the United States to the Protocol creating the Court. The Trustees therefore were happy to read the following statement contained in the message of the President of the United States to the Congress on December 3, 1929:

The Permanent Court of International Justice

In January, 1926, the Senate gave its consent to adherence to The Court of International Justice with certain reservations. In September of this year the statute establishing the court has, by the action of the nations signatory, been amended to meet the Senate's reservations and to go even beyond those reservations to make clear that the court is a true international court of justice. I believe it will be clear to everyone that no controversy or question in which this country has or claims an interest can be passed on by the court without our consent at the time the question arises. The doubt about advisory opinions has been completely safeguarded. Our adherence to the International Court is, as now constituted, not the slightest step toward entry into the League of Nations. As I have before indicated, I shall direct that our signature be affixed to the protocol of adherence and shall submit it for the approval of the Senate with a special message at some time when it is convenient to deal with it.

Following the reading of this statement by the Trustees at their semi-annual meeting on December 6, 1929, the Board unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, in the promotion of a general acceptance of peaceful methods in the settlement of international disputes, the establishment of an international tribunal, for many years advocated as a major public policy of the United States, has received the active support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and

Whereas, on April 19, 1917, the Trustees directed that the Endowment "shall make a special effort to overcome the remaining obstacles to the establishment of an international court of justice"; in 1920 Mr. Elihu Root, then President of the Endowment, cooperated, with the cordial approval of the Trustees, in the formation of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, and more recently was the author of a formula to make effective the resolution of the Senate consenting to the adherence of the United States to the protocol creating the court; now

Therefore, be it resolved, by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in semi-annual meeting assembled, this sixth day of December, 1929 that they record their gratification with the statement in the message sent to the Congress by the President of the United States on December 3 that he will direct that the signature of the Government of the United States be affixed to the protocol of adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice and submit the protocol to the Senate at a convenient time for its approval; and be it

Further resolved, That the Trustees regard the active participation of the Government of the United States in the work of the Permanent Court of International Justice as the most effective step that could be taken at the present time to promote the organization of the machinery of peace as contemplated by the terms of the Pact of Paris.

Progress towards international peace

The Trustees of the Endowment naturally feel gratified at the progress towards the goal for which they are striving manifested by the developments during recent years along the lines of the foregoing resolutions adopted on December 6, 1929. They likewise feel that the progress made attests in no small measure the wisdom and practicability of the policies which the Endowment has pursued in the diffusion of information, the education of public opinion, the promotion of international understanding, and the advocacy of means to make effective the peaceful intentions of

the vast majority of people in all the nations of the world. It seemed advisable nevertheless to consider at this time the policies of the Endowment in relation to the general peace movement, and accordingly the Trustees adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Committee to consider and report what further or new action should be taken to secure further public opinion along the lines of disarmament and peace.

In compliance with Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws, the Secretary transmits herewith detailed estimates of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, as approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting on February 10, 1930. The following appropriations to provide the sums included in the approved estimates are recommended:

Estimates

Secretary's Office:		
Administration	$49,400	
Sundry purposes	22,770	
		$72,170
Division of Intercourse and Education:		
Annual expenses	$239,500	
Contingent requirements	166,500	
		406,000
Division of International Law:		
Annual expenses	$153,110	
Contingent requirements	60,000	
		213,110
Division of Economics and History:		
Annual expenses	$14,250	
Contingent requirements	10,000	
		24,250
		$715,530

To meet these appropriations, it is estimated that the following revenues will be available:

Unappropriated balance June 30, 1930	$12,500	
Income on the capital fund during fiscal year 1931	575,000	
Interest on bank deposits	5,000	
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1930	125,000	
		717,500
Estimated unappropriated balance if above appropriations are made		$1,970
It is further estimated that revertments of unexpended balances of allotments will take place on June 30, 1930, to the amount of	100,000	
Against which reappropriations are recommended which it is estimated will amount to	65,500	
Leaving a further unappropriated balance of		34,500
Making a total available for other purposes of		$36,470

The Executive Committee also recommends an appropriation for the *Economic and Social History of the World War* in the sum of $119,250

This appropriation is chargeable specifically against the Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924, the estimated status of which is as follows:

Unappropriated balance July 1, 1930	$55,350	
Interest on bank deposit	1,000	
Revertments of unexpended balances of allotments June 30, 1930	70,000	
		126,350
Leaving a balance available for appropriation of		$7,100

Reports of Divisions

The Secretary also transmits herewith the reports of the Directors of the Division of Intercourse and Education, the Division of International Law, and the Division of Economics and History. These reports contain detailed accounts of the work carried on in these Divisions with the funds appropriated by the Board of Trustees and allotted by the Executive Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
April 8, 1930.

APPENDIX

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF ENDOWMENT PUBLICATIONS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1929

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
SECRETARY'S OFFICE			
Year Books 1911–1928, incl.			713
Year Book 1929			4,551
Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie			27
Total for Secretary's Office			5,291
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION			
No. 3. Mabie: Educational Exchange with Japan			29
No. 9. Schoenrich: Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America			31
No. 11. Jones: Hygiene and War			22
No. 12. Lange: Russia, the Revolution and the War			68
No. 14. Vildósola and López: South American Opinions on the War			69
No. 18. Lichtenberger: Relations between France and Germany			106
No. 19. Lichtenberger: The Ruhr Conflict			113
Total for Division of Intercourse and Education			438
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW			
Hague Convention and Declarations of 1899 and 1907	5	$4.10	28
Spanish Edition			10
French Edition			12
The Freedom of the Seas	5	4 20	61
Instructions to American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences	2	1.26	43
French Edition	1	.42	11
An International Court of Justice	4	2.52	45
The Status of an International Court of Justice	1	.63	42
Une Cour de Justice International			12
Recommendations on International Law	4	1.68	46
Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France	2	2.94	43
Essay on a Congress of Nations	3	2.52	42
The Hague Court Reports	15	22.05	45
French Edition	2	2.94	12
Resolutions of the Institute of International Law	4	3.36	71
French Edition			11
Diplomatic Documents relating to the European War	11	34.65	47
The Declaration of Independence	6	2.52	46
Recommendations of Habana			32
Reports to the Hague Conferences	4	7.02	19
French Edition			10
Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800	1	2.10	41

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Treaties between the United States and Prussia	3	$2.52	44
Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union. Cases	4	12 60	61
Judicial Settlement of Controversies. Analysis of Cases between States	6	6 30	65
The United States of America: A Study in International Organization	3	3 78	39
The Declaration of London	4	3 36	46
A Monograph on Plebiscites	9	18 90	41
Treaties for the Advancement of Peace	4	2.52	48
Jay's "War and Peace"	1	.42	47
Madison's Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787			13
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1899	4	8.40	41
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1907			
Volume I	2	4 20	42
Volume II	5	10.50	41
Volume III	2	4 20	42
Index Volume	1	2.10	42
Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China	54	226.80	19
The Holy Alliance	9	5.67	46
Development of International Law after the World War	14	13.15	42
Official German Documents relating to the World War	4	12.60	31
Prize Cases Decided in the United States Supreme Court	3	21.04	11
Arbitration Treaties among the American Nations	3	4.41	31
German White Book	7	5.88	51
Outbreak of the World War: German Documents Collected by Karl Kautsky	30	50.40	62
Preliminary History of the Armistice	4	3.36	55
The Monroe Doctrine	26	32.76	48
Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin American Nations	4	25 20	67
The International Union of the Hague Conferences			3
The Problem of an International Court of Justice	2	1.76	4
Pamphlet Series, Nos. 1–49			1,228
Pamphlet No. 50—Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1919–1929			1,005
Proceedings of the Third Conference of Teachers of International Law			92
Classics of International Law			
Ayala: De Jure et Officiis Bellicis	1	2.94	12
Bynkershoek: De Dominio Maris Dissertatio	1	.84	18
Gentili: Hispanicae Advocationis	5	10.50	12
Gentili: De Legationibus Libri Tres			13
Pufendorf: De Officiis Hominis et Civis			20
Grotius: De Jure Belli ac Pacis	32	144.89	91
Rachel: De Jure Naturae et Gentium	1	1 68	12
Textor: Synopsis Juris Gentium	2	3 36	12
Vattel: Le Droit des Gens	7	23 52	10
Victoria: Relectiones: De Indis *and* De Jure Belli	8	10.80	35
Zouche: Juris et Judicii Fecialis	2	3.36	13

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Publications in French			
Lawrence: Les principes de droit international	5	$7.78	6
De Louter: Le droit international public positif	21	52 10	8
Westlake: Traité de droit international	4	7 02	5
American Institute of International Law			
Procès-Verbaux de la Première Session tenue à Washington			11
Historique—Notes—Opinions			9
Le Droit International de l'Avenir			19
Actas Memorias y Proyectos			22
Root: Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations			34
Totals for Division of International Law	367	$846.53	4,498
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY			
Bodart: Losses of Life in Modern Wars	5	3.36	16
Girault: The Colonial Tariff Policy of France	5	4.38	19
Grunzel: Economic Protectionism	1	1.00	16
Munro: The Five Republics of Central America	66	97.02	40
Glasson: Federal Military Pensions	5	5.25	17
Ogawa: Conscription System in Japan	2	1.89	19
Kobayashi: War and Armament Loans of Japan			17
Kobayashi: Military Industries of Japan	4	3 78	19
Porritt: Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Dominions	8	11 34	16
Westergaard: Economic Development in Denmark	6	3 12	19
Leites: Recent Economic Developments in Russia			20
Subercaseaux: Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile	5	4 41	17
Ono: War and Armament Expenditures of Japan	3	2.83	18
Ono: Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese War	3	2 83	19
Ogawa: Expenditures of the Russo-Japanese War	4	3 78	17
Kobayashi: War and Armament Taxes of Japan	4	3.78	18
Heckscher: The Continental System	16	21 46	16
Robertson: Hispanic-American Relations with the United States	32	53.76	21
Dumas and Vedel-Petersen: Losses of Life caused by War	2	1.54	15
Preliminary Economic Studies of the War			
Nos. 1–2. Effects of the War upon Canada and Chile			12
No. 3. War Administration of Railways in the United States and Great Britain			51
No. 4. Effects of the War upon Women and Children in Industry	1	.42	44
No. 6. Effects of the War upon Insurance	3	1 26	12
No. 12. Disabled Soldiers and Sailors: Pensions and Training			8
No. 17. Effects of the War upon Peru	6	2 52	11
No. 21. The Cooperative Movement in Jugoslavia	2	.84	15
No. 23. Effects of the War upon French Economic Life	8	5 62	19
No. 24. Direct and Indirect Costs of the World War	8	3.36	56
No. 25. Government War Contracts			34

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Economic and Social History of the World War			
American Series			
Leland-Mereness: Introduction to American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War	8		26
Hines: War History of American Railroads	204		38
Austrian Series			
Spann: Bibliographie			6
Homann-Herimberg: Die Kohlenversorgung im Oesterreich wahrend des Krieges			12
Popovics: Das Geldwesen im Kriege			16
Redlich: Oesterreichische Regierung und Verwaltung im Weltkriege			13
Gratz-Schuller: Mitteleuropaische Plane			12
Pirquet: Volksgesundheit im Kriege			14
Loewenfeld-Russ: Die Volksernahrung im Kriege			11
Hanusch: Die Regelung der Arbeitsverhaltnisse im Kriege			11
Exner: Krieg und Kriminalitat			12
Kerchnawe: Die Militarverwaltung in den von den Österreichisch-Ungarischen Truppen Besetzten Gebeiten			19
Belgian Series			
Henry: Le Ravitaillement de la Belgique			16
Pirenne-Vauthier: Législation allemande en Belgique			13
Mahaim: Les Secours de chômage en Belgique			12
de Kerchove: L'Industrie belge pendant l'occupation allemande			14
Langenhove: L'action du gouvernement belge en matière économique pendant la guerre			16
Passelcq: Déportation et travail forcé des ouvriers et de la population civile			19
Pirenne: La Belgique et la guerre mondiale			528
British Series			
Salter: Allied Shipping Control	17		17
Bowley: Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom	4		14
Keith: War Government in the British Dominions	6		14
Henderson: The Cotton Control Board	5		16
Jenkinson: Manual of Archive Administration	21		15
Bulkley: Bibliographical Survey			19
Wolfe: Labour Supply and Regulation	6		16
Redmayne: British Coal-Mining Industry during the War	3		18
Middleton: Food Production in War	3		17
Cole: Workshop Organization	3		13
Cole: Trade Unionism and Munitions	7		19
Cole: Labour in the Coal-Mining Industry	5		17
Scott and Cunnison: Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War	1		19
Lloyd: Experiments in State Control	19		21

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Hall. British Archives in Peace and War	4		12
Hirst and Allen: British War Budgets	2		14
Scott: Rural Scotland during the War	1		14
Beveridge: The War and Insurance	4		12
Fayle: General History of British Shipping during the War	8		16
Beveridge: British Food Control	40		19
Dearle: Dictionary of Official War-Time Organizations	33		22
Dearle: Economic Chronicle of the Great War	26		571
Czechoslovak Series			
Rašín: The Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia	3		10
French Series			
Aftalion: Les Industries textiles			16
Blanchard: Les Forces hydro-électriques			11
Fontaine: L'Industrie française pendant la guerre			13
Hauser: Le Problème du régionalisme			11
Herriot: Lyon pendant la guerre			12
Nogaro et Weil: Main-d'Œuvre étrangère			10
Jèze: Dépenses de guerre de la France			12
Truchy: Finances de guerre de la France			10
Lhéritier et Chautemps: Tours et la guerre			11
March: Mouvement des prix et des salaires pendant la guerre			16
Renouvin: Les Formes du gouvernement de guerre			13
Levainville: Rouen pendant la guerre			12
Kerviler: La Navigation intérieure en France			11
Augé-Laribé: L'Agriculture pendant la guerre			12
Bloch: Bibliographie			11
Pinot: Le Contrôle du ravitaillement			13
Courteault: Bordeaux pendant la guerre			12
Frois: La santé et le travail des femmes			14
Sellier, Bruggeman et Poète: Paris			16
Peschaud: Les Transports			14
Gignoux: Bourges pendant la guerre			12
Masson: Marseille pendant la guerre			14
Chardon: Organisation de la République pour la paix			13
Bernard: L'Afrique du Nord			13
Gide et Daudé-Bancel: La Lutte contre le cherté			15
Chevalier: Les Bois d'Œuvre pendant la guerre			13
Créhange: Chômage et placement			16
Sellier et Bruggeman: Le Problème du logement			13
Boulin: Organisation du travail dans les régions envahies			13
Cangardel: La marine marchande française et la guerre			15
Picard: Le mouvement syndical pendant la guerre			13
Oualid et Picquenard: Salaires et tarifs			21
Collinet et Stahl: Le Ravitaillement de la France occupée			521

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
German Series			
Baumgarten: Geistige und Sittliche Wirkungen des Krieges in Deutschland	25		13
Lotz: Die Deutsche Staatsfinanzwirtschaft im Kriege	32		16
von Kohler: Die Staatsverwaltung der besetzten Gebiete (I. Band. Belgien)	19		14
Aereboe: Der Einfluss des Krieges auf die Landswirtschaftliche Produktion in Deutschland	43		13
Skalweit: Deutsche Kriegsernährungswirtschaft	58		13
Umbreit u. Lorenz: Der Krieg und die Arbeitsverhaltnisse	25		15
Bumm: Deutschlands Gesundheitsverhältnisse unter dem Einfluss des Weltkrieges	23		16
Greek Series			
Andréadès: Les effets économiques et sociaux de la guerre en Grèce			557
Italian Series			
Bachi: L'Alimentazione e la politica annonaria in Italia	5		
de Stefani: La legislazione economica della guerra	5		
Japanese Series			
Yamasaki and Ogawa: Effect of the World War upon the Commerce and Industry of Japan	84		616
Kobayashi: Basic Industries and Social History of Japan			618
Netherlands Series			
Van der Flier: War Finances of the Netherlands up to 1918, Volume I	2		16
Zaalberg: The Netherlands and the World War, Volume II	26		19
Alting: The Netherlands and the World War, Volume III	38		16
Vissering, Holstijn, Bordewyk: The Netherlands and the World War, Volume IV	25		16
Rumanian Series			
Sisesti: L'Agriculture de la Roumanie pendant la guerre			521
Antipa: L'Occupation ennemie de la Roumanie			521
Russian Series			
Michelson: Russian Public Finance during the War	48		18
Zagorsky: State Control of Industry in Russia during the War	36		19
Nolde: Russia in the Economic War	41		19
Gronsky and Astrov: War and the Russian Government	40		610
Kayden and Antsiferov: The Cooperative Movement in Russia during the War	39		616
Ignatiev: Russian Schools and Universities in the World War	24		612

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Scandinavian Series			
Cohn: Danmark under Dan Store Krig			4
Thorsteinsson: Island under of Efter Verdenskrigen			4
Swedish Series			
Heckscher: Bidrag Till Sveriges Ekonomiska och Sociala Historia			2
Translated and Abridged Series			
Fontaine: French Industry during the War	4		12
Renouvin: The Forms of War Government in France	7		13
Pinot and Augé-Laribé: Agriculture and Food Supply in France during the War	4		16
Jèze and Truchy: The War Finance of France	28		13
Gratz and Schüller: The Economic Policy of Austria-Hungary during the War	14		19
Redlich: Austrian War Government	24		598
Totals for Division of Economics and History	1,347	$239.55	8,801
Grand Totals	1,714	$1,086.08	19,028

SUMMARY OF SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF ENDOWMENT PUBLICATIONS FROM 1911 TO 1929, INC.

Office	Editions		Copies Sold		Distributed gratis
	Size	Cost	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Secretary's Office	173,853	$96,095.12			169,818
Division of Intercourse and Education	173,982	36,816.13			117,093
Division of International Law	431,409	343,410.06	10,166	$17,040.05	319,168
Division of Economics and History	185,342	272,185 52	23,615	13,467.50	162,505
Totals	964,586	$748,506.83	33,781	$30,507.55	768,584

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE TRUSTEES:

As this Report is in the making, the eyes of the world are fixed on the Five-Power Conference on Limitation of Naval Armament which is in session at St. James's Palace in London. Public opinion has been aroused to great heights of expectation and confidence by the happenings of the past year and in particular by the dramatic visit to the United States of the Prime Minister in the Government of Great Britain and his eager and frank conversations with the President on subjects of greatest international concern. Armaments will not disappear in an instant, but once that their effective limitation is begun the force of economic and moral gravitation will do the rest.

The full significance of the Pact of Paris which renounces war as an instrument of national policy is day by day becoming clearer. By its terms the war-maker is now the law-breaker. The freedom of the seas becomes a matter of course, and security is no longer a matter of fortifications, of long-range guns, of submarines, of battleships, of poison gas or of bombing airplanes. It is a matter of the keeping of the pledged word, and that alone. Accompanying and following the sharp limitation of armament comes the stronger and firmer building of those institutions of peace which are to take the place of that war which has been renounced. These institutions, both judicial and economic, are going forward by leaps and bounds. The Permanent Court of International Justice is now acknowledged throughout the world both as to authority and as to prestige. It is not to be doubted that before many weeks the United States Senate will have ratified the revised Protocol of this Court. The International Bank, whose lines have been clearly laid down in the report by an international group of great consequence, will shortly begin what is certain to be its effective work. Few are wise enough to foresee what constructive and moderating influence this new institution may exercise during the years that lie just ahead of us. There are many matters certain to fall within the range of its activity beyond those that relate to reparations and immediate international payments and obligations. The whole movement of foreign exchange awaits better and more scientific regulation. The units of the various currencies of the world can and should be so readjusted and revalued as to make them easily convertible, the one to the other, in order to promote international transactions both great and small.

The work of the Carnegie Endowment, which has now extended over twenty years in building invisible institutions of international association, comity, and friendship between representative individuals and groups, is showing effects that are easily measurable. The world is on the march toward that long-expected

goal which has inspired philosophers and prophets and poets for generations and which has now found a path by which to appeal effectively to the public opinion of the world. That public opinion is at this moment almost everywhere much in advance of the action by Governments.

Administration of the Division in the United States

The headquarters of the Division continue to occupy the three lower floors of the connected buildings, 405–407 West 117th Street, New York City, the fourth and fifth floors being occupied by the offices of the Division of Economics and History. The Director is in daily contact with the work of the Division which is carried on under his guidance by the Assistant to the Director and the Division Assistant and a staff of eleven clerks and stenographers including those connected with the Interamerican Section.

The year's record which will be reported in these pages shows extraordinary results for what may be deemed the minimum of staff assistance. This is in a measure due to the fact that many of the projects of the Division are carried out by the aid of other agencies and other organizations. While the Endowment does not permanently support any work other than that conducted directly from its own offices, it does make allotments for special undertakings the promoters of which report to the Director as to the way in which the funds allotted for the purpose have been expended. In most instances such allotments cover support of certain parts of a given project, as was the case in 1929 with reference to allotments made to various Institutes and Congresses to meet the expenses of foreign members in attendance; in others it is a direct contribution in support of the work as a whole, such as the allotment for the Committee on International Relations of the American Association of University Women or the foreign work of the American Library Association. This method of procedure has been found from long experience and from various experiments to be the wisest and most effective. It frees the staff of the Division from many details which are left in the hands of those thoroughly familiar with the work to be done and yet keeps the expenditure under the general oversight of the Division.

There are, however, many undertakings which are carried on directly from the Division headquarters, and among the most important of these may be mentioned the various visits of groups or individuals to this country, or of Americans to foreign countries, which will be described in the following pages. The International Mind Alcoves, International Relations Clubs, International Conciliation and certain portions of the Interamerican Section are all branches of the work which have been continuously carried on for many years with ever increasing possibilities. These latter projects are directly under the control of the central office. They are identified all over the world with the name of the Carnegie Endowment, and form an integral part of its organization.

Visitors to the Endowment offices often ask—"What does the Endowment do?" Any attempt to describe the work of even one Division of the Endowment in an

hour's informal talk is out of the question. The best that can be done is to give the questioner a copy of the latest Annual Report and ask him to read it carefully. No fair idea of the Division's work can be obtained without such a careful perusal. Prepared with these questioners in mind, it gives an account, in as much detail as space will allow, of all the work accomplished during the period under review. The following report is no exception. A glance at the contents will show the extent to which the work has grown and the great variety of fields upon which it has entered.

Success is due not only to the collaborators of the Endowment throughout the world, but to the ability and interest of the members of the staff themselves. Naturally, hundreds of letters go out from the Division's offices to all countries of the world in the accomplishment of its task. Translations must be made, itineraries must be worked out and carefully checked, and files of the complicated correspondence and of the worldwide list of addresses must be kept up-to-date and made easily available. This work goes on quietly and unobtrusively in the Division offices, assuring the smooth carrying out to the last detail of the policies and plans of the Director.

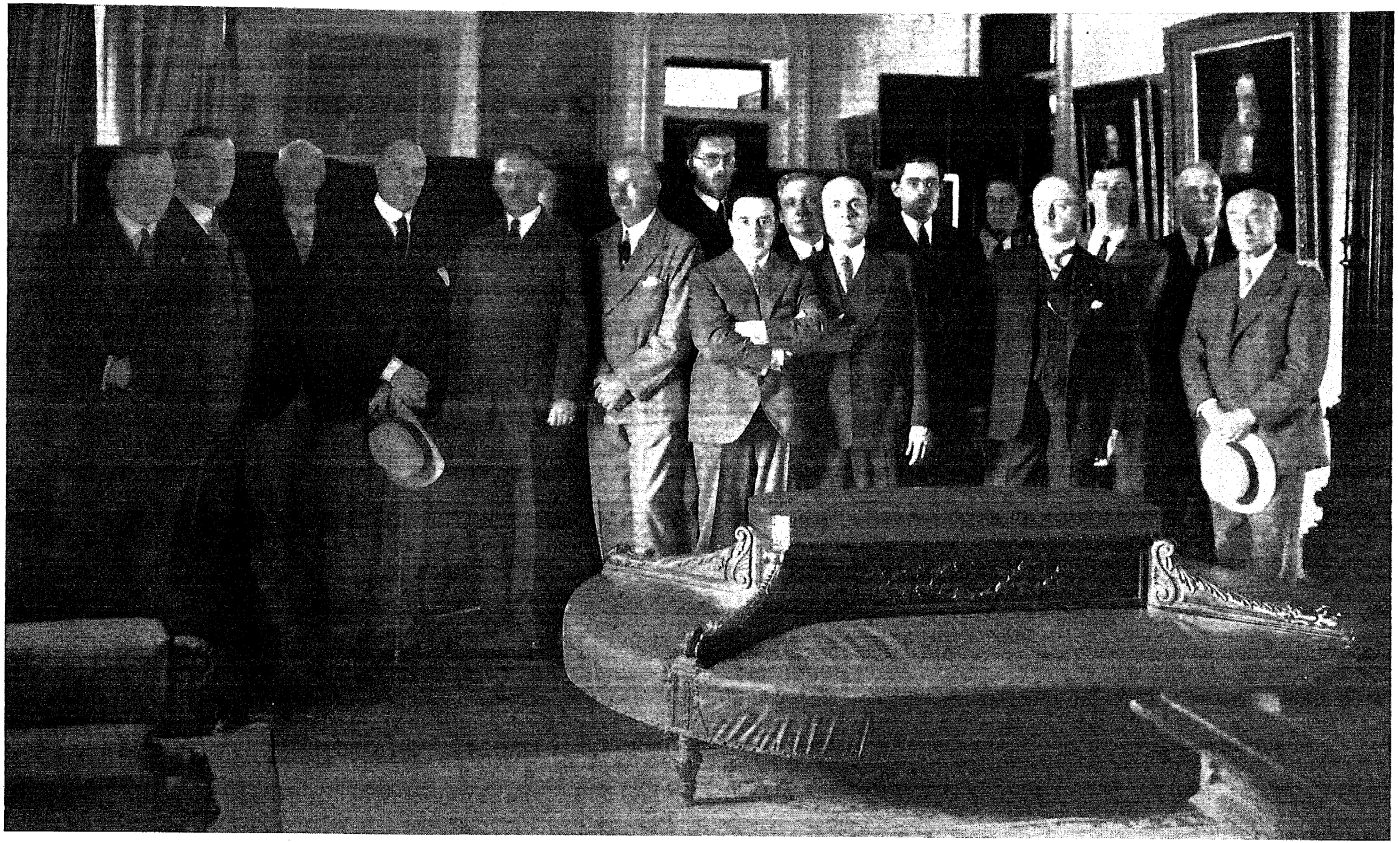
Early in 1929 the Assistant to the Director left for a three months' trip to Europe, at the request of the Director, to visit certain centers of the Endowment's work. He held conferences with various representatives at Munich, Vienna, Budapest, Prague, Berlin, Louvain, and London, and spent some weeks in Paris in consultation with the Directeur-Adjoint and in making arrangements for the visit of the European Journalists to the United States in the following spring. As a result of this trip, new plans for the development of the Endowment's work in the immediate future were prepared for consideration by the Executive Committee and by the Comité d'Administration in Europe.

European Journalists' Visit to the United States

The visit of the British Journalists to the United States, recorded in the last Annual Report,[1] was so fruitful of results and of such significance in promoting better understanding that a similar invitation was extended on January 24, 1929, to a number of journalists from Continental Europe. The purpose of this visit was set forth in the letter of invitation sent by the President of the Carnegie Endowment, which read in part as follows:

On behalf of the Carnegie Endowment I have the honor to tender you an invitation to join a group of representative European journalists as guests of the Endowment for the purpose of making a visit to the United States during May, June and July of the present year. The purpose of this invitation is to offer representatives of the European press the best possible opportunity to visit different parts of the United States to meet representative citizens, groups and organizations, and to observe for themselves what may be the more significant aspects of present-day American social, economic, intellectual and political life. The guests of the Endowment will incur no obligations whatever, present or future. It is the sole wish of the Endowment that they shall use their time in America to the best advantage, to the end that when thereafter they discuss American questions

[1] See Year Book, 1929, pp. 49–55.



VISITING EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS AT THE RECEPTION BY SECRETARY OF STATE STIMSON, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 27, 1929

or questions involving the United States they will be able to make use of the results of their own independent observation and reflection.

It is proposed to assemble the group in Paris. All necessary expenses of the trip from the time of leaving Paris until the return to France will be met by the Endowment. During this period no guest of the Endowment need be at any expense except on account of such personal purchases as he may wish to make.

Those who accepted the invitation of the Endowment were the following:

SIGNOR MIRKO ARDEMAGNI
Il Popolo d'Italia
Milan, Italy

DR. ALFRED BIHLMANS
Chief, Press Section of the Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Riga, Latvia

CONTE LEONE FUMASONE BIONDI
Corriere della Sera
Milan, Italy

DR. PAUL BREZNIK
Ljubljana, Jugoslavia

SEÑOR JULIO CAMBA
Madrid, Spain

M. A. CORTEANU
Redacteur-en-chef, *Argus*
Bucarest, Rumania

SIGNOR SALVATORE CORTESI
Associated Press
Rome, Italy

M. GEORGES LANDOY
Editor, *Le Matin*
Brussels, Belgium

M. GEORGES LECHARTIER
Journal des Débats
Paris, France

M. PEDRO PETRIDIS
Owner of *Agon*
Athens, Greece

M. RENÉ PUAUX
Editor, Foreign Page, *Le Temps*
Paris, France

M. CASIMIR SMOGORZEWSKI
Warsaw Courier
Warsaw, Poland

Robert S. Cauvin, Representative of the American Express Company, accompanied the party.

The group gathered at Paris on May 10 and sailed for New York on the S.S. *Caronia* on Saturday, May 11, arriving on the morning of May 20, 1929. After a week of entertainment in New York, they left for a tour of the country as follows:

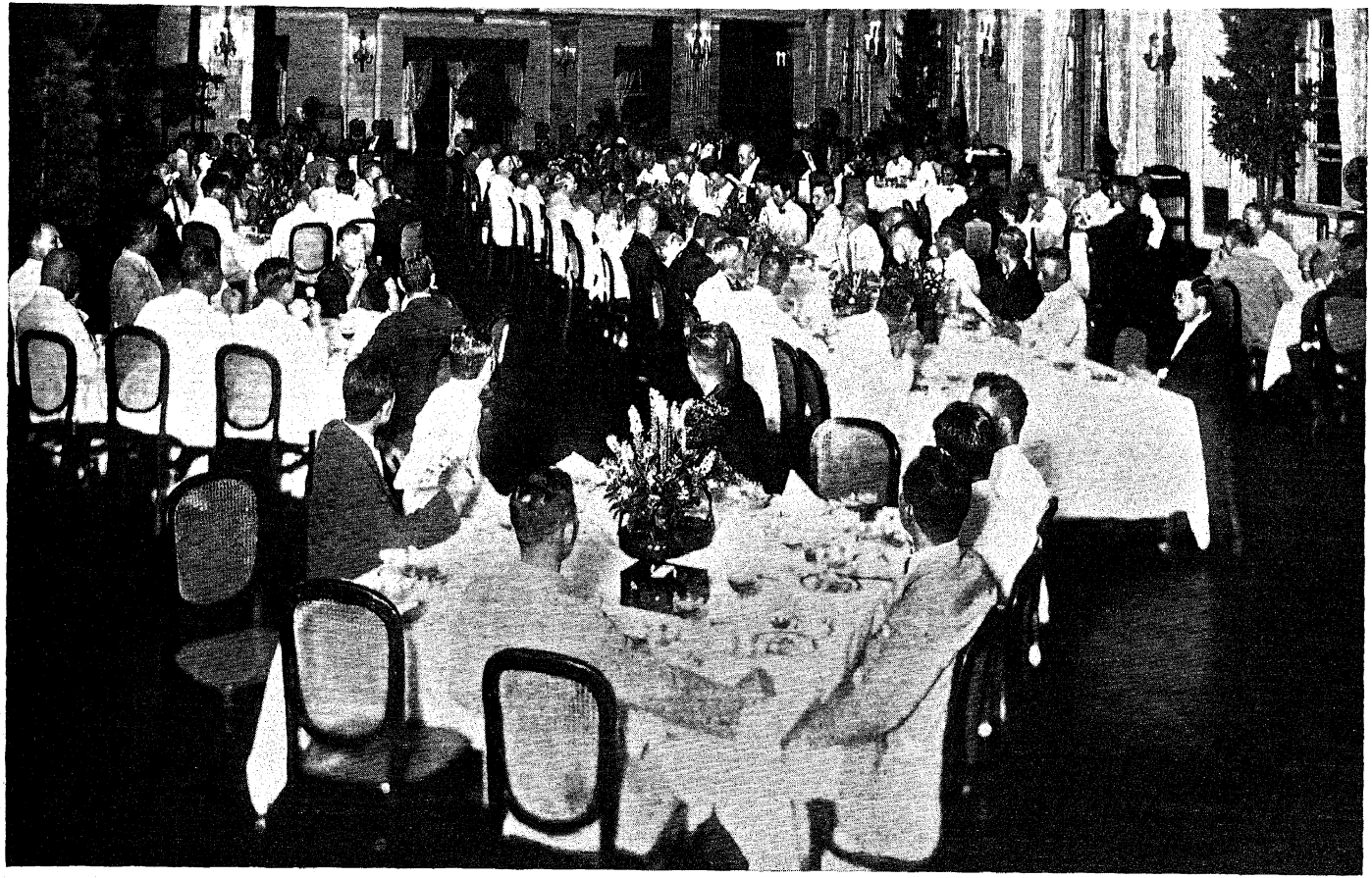
New York	May 26
Washington	May 26–29
Richmond	May 30–June 2
(Enroute via Atlanta and Montgomery)	June 3
New Orleans	June 4–7
(Enroute through Louisiana and Texas)	June 8
Denver	June 9–11
(Enroute via Denver and Rio Grande "Scenic Limited" passing through the world-famous Royal Gorge)	June 12
Salt Lake City	June 13–15
San Francisco	June 16–22
Portland	June 23–25
Seattle	June 26–30
(Enroute through Washington and Montana)	July 1
Yellowstone Park	July 2–6
(Enroute through Montana, Idaho, and Minnesota)	July 7

Minneapolis	July 8–10
Chicago	July 11–14
New York	July 15–19
Sailing, July 19, on S.S. *Caronia*	
Due Havre	July 29

It is impossible here to describe this trip in detail. Everywhere these distinguished journalists were welcomed with cordial hospitality. They were received throughout the country by high government officials, from the Mayors of cities to the President of the United States. Not only the representatives of their own profession in this country but those of civic organizations, bankers' and lawyers' associations opened wide their doors. Many individual citizens including a number of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment cooperated cordially and effectively in the entertainment and reception of the visitors. The difficulties of language were easily overcome, although naturally in a group chosen from ten different countries this question of language must arise. On the other hand, the foreign representatives were especially interested in the groups of their respective countrymen who had settled in this country, and through their contacts with such groups learned much of America and Americanization. Every effort was made not to overtax the strength of the foreign visitors. The interest awakened by their arrival, however, and by their friendly willingness to tell of their respective countries through public speeches over the radio or directly to audiences, through personal informal conversations, and through published interviews, led to demands upon them which were sometimes excessive. The Director wishes to record here his appreciation of their kindly cooperation in so generously furthering the cause of international understanding.

On July 3, during a short stay at Yellowstone Park, on their return East, there occurred a tragedy which brought grief and distress to all. While visiting the various geysers, three of the party decided to leave the car and follow the footpath to the Castle geyser basin. While watching this geyser, which was in eruption, Mr. Landoy, one of the three, strayed from the footpath in an endeavor to focus his kodak for a photograph and stepped backward into a pool of boiling water. Mr. Landoy was immediately taken to the hospital and Mr. Lechartier remained with him when the party continued its trip. Every effort was made to save Mr. Landoy's life, but on July 5 he passed away at the Mammoth Hospital. The party cancelled its arrangements for departure from Cody and returned to Mammoth by special car to pay their last respects. Mr. Lechartier, reporting the tragedy, made the following statement:

> If anything could be of relief to us all in our present and very deep sorrow, it would be the extreme kindness that has been shown to us on this terrible occasion by all the people we have met —many we did not know at all—but most specially by the direction of the Yellowstone Park. I cannot express how deeply we all appreciated it.
>
> Mr. Landoy was a delightful man and he had become a real friend to each one of us.



PRINCE IYESATO TOKUGAWA SPEAKING AT THE FAREWELL DINNER GIVEN TO THE AMERICAN JOURNALISTS BY A GROUP OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS AT THE TOKYO KAIKAN, JULY 31, 1929

The last days in New York were left entirely free for personal engagements, and, as will be seen by the itinerary, the party sailed on the S.S. *Caronia* on Friday, July 19, for Europe. Each member of the party has written the Director of his safe arrival home and of his appreciation of the significance and worth of the trip as a contribution to better international understanding. All seem to feel that not only wider acquaintance with America and Americans has been attained, but that the association with each other has contributed to a clearer conception of the problems of the various European countries represented in the group. Each of the visitors has given publicity to happenings and impressions of his experiences through his own and through foreign newspapers. It seems apparent that advantages have been gained through this visit that could not have been gained in any other way.

An allotment of $35,000 was made by the Carnegie Endowment to cover the cost of this visit.

American Journalists' Visit to the Orient

Pursuant to its policy of establishing international contacts and of promoting international understanding by international visits of representative men, the Division was very happy to cooperate last spring and summer with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), Japanese Government Railways, the Korean Railway, the South Manchuria Railway, the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Steamship Company) and the Dairen Kaishen Kaisha (Dairen Steamship Company) in arranging for a visit of a party of American journalists to the Orient. The invitation of the Director was accepted by the following representatives of the American press:

Atlanta Constitution, represented by Francis W. Clarke
Chicago Daily News, represented by Paul Wright
Houston Post-Dispatch, represented by Judd Mortimer Lewis
Los Angeles Times, represented by Fred Hogue
Minneapolis Journal, represented by Harry B. Wakefield
New York Herald Tribune, represented by Wilbur Forrest
New York Times, represented by Herbert L. Matthews
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, represented by George S. Johns
Scripps-Howard newspapers, represented by William Philip Simms
Springfield Republican, represented by Francis E. Regal
Washington Star, represented by Gideon A. Lyon

Mr. George A. Finch, Assistant Secretary, accompanied the delegation as the representative of the Endowment.

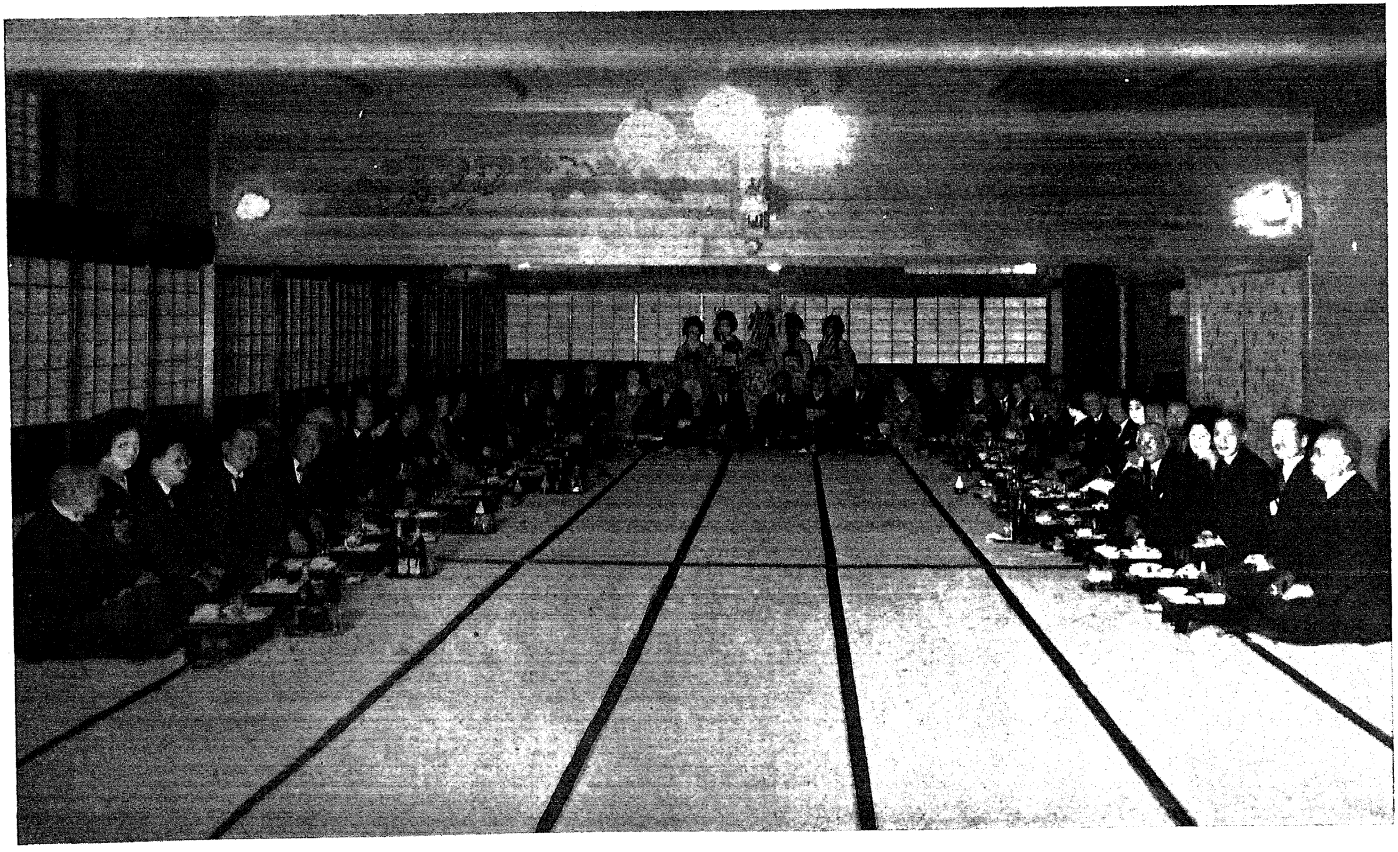
The party left San Francisco on April 23, landed at Yokohama May 10, and went directly to Tokyo, where it remained until May 19. It then started upon a tour of the southern half of the Island of Hondo, taking in the principal cities and notable places of the Empire. The itinerary included Nikko, Omiya, Miyanoshita, Mt. Fuji, Numazu, Shizuoka, Nagoya, Inuyama, Kariya, Toba, Ya-

mada, Nara, Osaka, Hamadera, Kyoto, Arashiyama, Mt. Heie, Otsu and Lake Biwa, Kobe and Miyajima. On June 8 the party reached Shimonoseki and that night crossed to Chosen (Korea), landing at Fusan the following morning. A fast express train took the party to Keijo (Seoul), where it arrived the evening of June 9. From Keijo a side trip was made to Jinsen (Chemulpo) on June 11. The party left Keijo on the following evening and arrived at Mukden, Manchuria, the afternoon of June 13. On entering Chinese territory at Antung on the morning of June 13, the party was met by a representative of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, who presented a cordial letter of welcome to China from the Nationalist Minister for Foreign Affairs. The journalists were also welcomed by the Governor or so-called "War Lord" of Manchuria and were twice entertained by him in Mukden. Other places visited in Manchuria were Fushun, Kunchuling, Changchun, Tunhua, Kirin, Harbin, Tankantzu, Anshan, Dairen and Port Arthur. The party left Mukden on the evening of June 26 and arrived at Peking the evening of June 27. Leaving Peking the morning of July 4, the delegation visited Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Shanghai and Nanking. The party then returned to Japan for a few weeks rest, leaving Shanghai on July 15 for Nagasaki. After staying two days at the mountain resort of Unzen, the party went to Beppu and from there sailed through the Inland Sea to Kobe. It returned to Tokyo on July 23 and sailed from Yokohama for the United States on August 2, arriving at San Francisco August 16.

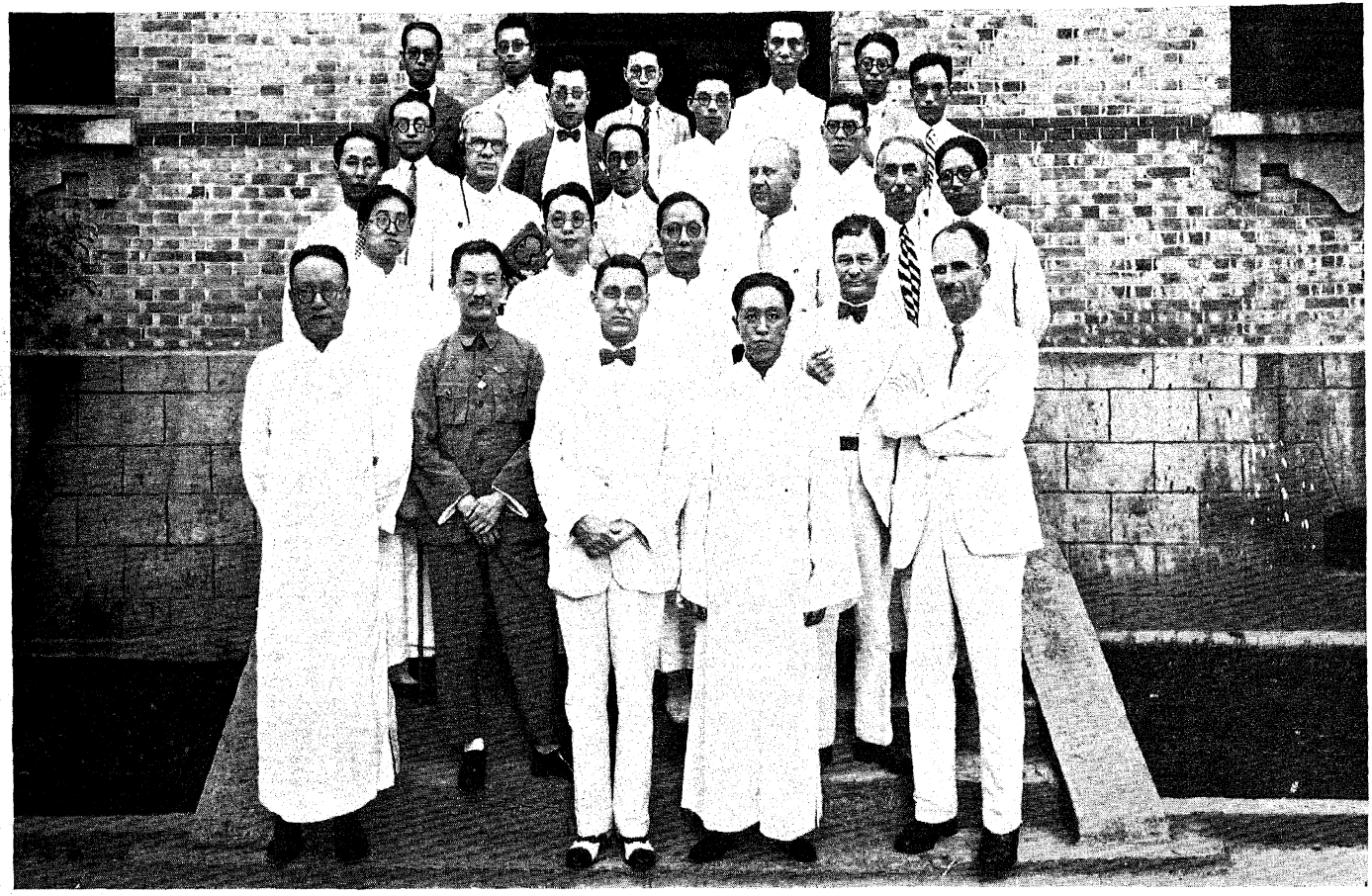
The Japanese steamship and railway organizations mentioned above acted as hosts to the party while traveling over their lines to and from and in Japan. In Manchuria, the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese authorities were joint hosts. In China, the members of the party traveled as the guests of the Chinese Railways and were guests of the local authorities at the several cities visited.

The purpose of the trip was to provide an opportunity to observe and study the more significant aspects of present-day conditions in the Orient. The Endowment's letter of invitation expressly stated that the members of the party were under no obligation or commitment, expressed or implied, either to the Carnegie Endowment or to any of their hosts, to accept or reflect any particular point of view.

The enthusiastic cordiality and the abundance of the hospitality with which the American party was received everywhere on the trip surpassed all expectations. Naturally, the representatives of the press of the countries visited took a leading part in the reception of the American newspaper representatives, and the columns of their papers were filled with messages of welcome and detailed accounts of the visit. High government officials, governors, mayors, leading business and professional men, important representatives of the social and educational life of the communities, and commercial, civic and international organizations, all participated in according the American delegation not only the friendliest of greetings but in providing them with entertainment and ample opportunities, within the



PARTY OF AMERICAN JOURNALISTS ENTERTAINED AT DINNER AT THE MAPLE CLUB, TOKYO, MAY 14, 1929, BY THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



AMERICAN JOURNALISTS WITH OFFICIALS OF THE KUOMINTANG BEFORE THE PARTY HEADQUARTERS AT NANKING, CHINA, JULY 13, 1929

physical capacity of the visitors, to study the political, economic, and social conditions of the countries visited. Prominent private individuals opened their homes to the visitors, and they were permitted to do homage at the sacred public shrines and temples. At Kyoto the visiting Americans placed wreaths at the tombs of the Emperor and Empress Meiji, and at Nanking they deposited a wreath at the mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the revered founder of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

In Japan the visitors were shown the operations of several important industries, especially of the silk and the tea industries from their beginnings with the silkworm and the tea plant to the exportation of the finished articles for use and consumption abroad. Other private establishments visited included banks, department stores, mills, mines, schools, shipyards and various factories, and public establishments inspected included various government offices, hospitals, universities, libraries, schools, experimental stations, and railway shops. In Tokyo and Yokohama considerable time was devoted to a study of the effects of the earthquake and catastrophe of 1923, and the remarkable work of reconstruction that since has taken place.

During the two weeks the party was in Manchuria, it learned at first hand the points of view of their respective Japanese and Chinese hosts on the questions that are under discussion there growing out of the rapid settlement of the country by emigrants from China and the desire of the Japanese to maintain the economic position they obtained as a result of the Russo-Japanese War. The journalists' party traveled over a section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which was so soon to become the subject of serious contention between China and Soviet Russia.

In China the American press representatives likewise were provided with ample opportunities to learn from the Chinese leaders and from representative foreigners their views on the international questions requiring solution in that part of the world. They were accorded a private interview lasting two hours with the President of Nationalist China. At Nanking, calls were made upon the heads of several government departments, to the headquarters of the Central Kuomintang party, and opportunity was provided to inspect the plans and view the progress in the reconstruction of that city as a new capital for the Republic of China.

As was to be expected, the Chinese authorities laid greatest stress upon their demand for the abolition of extraterritoriality, while, on the other hand, foreigners living under that system in China were eager to present to the members of the American press the practical side of the issues involved in the Chinese demand.

In all the places visited, the American journalists were of course enabled to see a large part of the country, to talk with the residents in regard to local conditions, and gain some insight into the domestic life and internal problems of the people.

The newspaper men who made up the party represented all sections of the United States, as it was hoped that upon their return at least all sections of the

country, if not all of its reading public, would have the benefit of the study and observation of these journalists through the columns of their respective papers. In this expectation the Director has not been disappointed. During the trip most of the journalists sent frequent reports of their visit, which were promptly printed in their papers at home, and since the return of the party there have been numerous articles by its members upon many phases of the trip and upon some of the international questions which have become acute in that part of the world.

The Director feels that the interest in the Orient and its problems stimulated in the United States by this visit and the friendly American interest in China and Japan manifested by the visit, have contributed toward better understanding between the peoples of the respective countries and of the problems growing out of their mutual intercourse. He feels assured that this international visit has substantially promoted the purposes of the Division and of the Endowment.

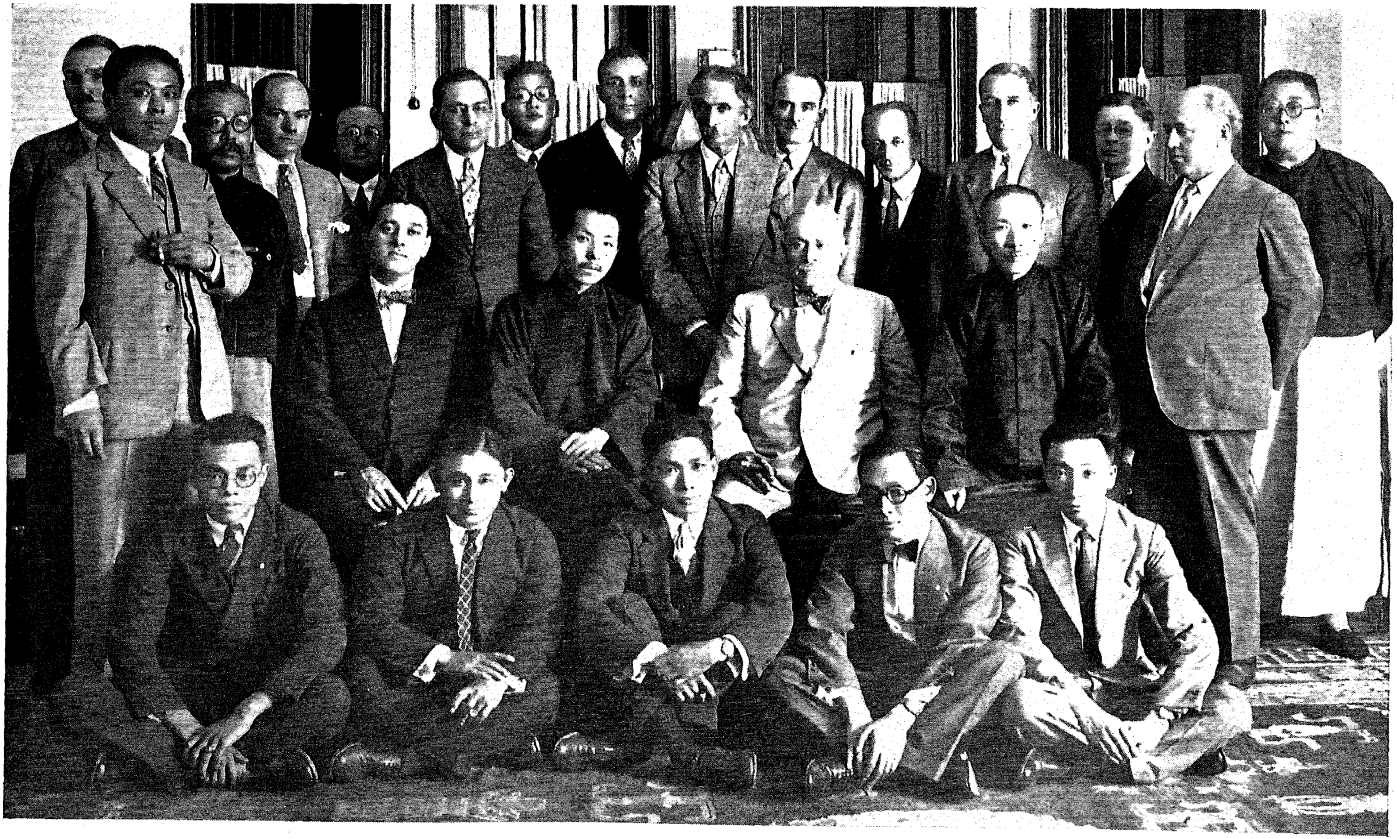
An allotment of $15,000 was made by the Carnegie Endowment toward the cost of this trip.

Visiting Carnegie Professors

One of the important branches of the work of the Division conducted from the Division offices is that of the Carnegie Professorships through which the Endowment has been able to carry messages to scholars and students in all corners of the globe. In contrast to the contact made through groups such as those described above, the task of the Carnegie Professor is an individual one, and the success of his mission depends largely upon his understanding of the significance of his appointment and his friendly cooperation with the Endowment in carrying out his task.

There are no fixed rules in connection with the appointment of the Carnegie Professors. In some instances such a collaborator has been asked to devote his entire time to the purpose of the Endowment, explaining its work, making serious investigations, and bringing home important reports on conditions with suggestions for action. Chiefly, however, these professors are appointed in connection with other plans of their own which take them to a foreign country, perhaps during a sabbatical leave of absence. In accordance with the leisure they may have available from their personal work, they are asked to devote their time as representatives of the Endowment explaining its work, giving a certain number of lectures in one or a number of universities they may visit, and being, as they have sometimes been designated in the press, "messengers of good will" in the finest sense of the word.

Although many of these professors have been specialists on subjects of international interest such as international law, international relations and American foreign policy, some of them have dealt with literature, with national subjects, and even with purely scientific subjects such as chemistry. This policy has been developed because it soon became apparent that the subject treated was of the least importance, the manner in which it was presented and the personality of the professor being the chief factors in the success of the work.



PARTY OF AMERICAN JOURNALISTS AT THE PALACE OF MARSHAL CHANG HSEUH LIANG, MUKDEN, MANCHURIA, JUNE 14, 1929. THE MARSHAL IS SEATED IN THE CENTER OF THE SECOND ROW

As will be seen by a reading of the list given below, Carnegie Professors are, at the time this report goes to press, actively at work in China, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hawaii, Japan, Palestine, The Philippines, South Africa, South America, Syria, and Turkey. Others have during the period under review been in Belgium, Germany, Italy, and The Netherlands. Five distinguished foreigners have visited universities in the United States. In order that the list may be complete, the names of all professors who have had any active part in the work during the year 1929 have been included, as well as those whose work extends into the year 1930. For this reason, some repetition will be found from the list given in the last Annual Report.[1]

RANDOLPH G. ADAMS, PH.D., Custodian of William L. Clements Library of American History, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

April, 1929
Scotland — University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews

FRANCO BRUNO-AVERARDI, Professor of German Literature at Royal University of Florence, Florence, Italy

First semester, 1929–30
United States — Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio

ANDRÉ-LOUIS CHEVRILLON, Member of the Académie Française

April, 1929
United States — University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia

PERCIVAL R. COLE, PH.D., Vice-Principal of Teachers College, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Second semester and summer session 1928–29
Hawaii — University of Hawaii, Honolulu

June, 1929
United States — University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

EDWARD SAMUEL CORWIN, PH.D., LL.D., Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

September, 1928–February, 1929
China — Yenching University, Peking
Tsing Hua University, Peking

CHARLES W. COULTER, PH.D., Professor of Sociology at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio

Academic year, 1929–30
South Africa — University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch

GEORGE M. DUTCHER, PH.D., Professor of History and Government at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut

January–June, 1930
Hawaii — University of Hawaii, Honolulu
Philippine Islands — University of the Philippines, Manila
China — Fukien Christian University, Foo-chow
St. John's University, Shanghai
National Central University, Nanking
Yenching University, Peking

[1] See Year Book, 1929, pp. 55–58.

Japan	Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka
	Tôhoku Imperial University, Sendai
	Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo

WALTER B. FORD, PH.D., Professor of Mathematics at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

September, 1928–January, 1929

The Netherlands	University of Leiden, Leiden
	University of Utrecht, Utrecht
Belgium	University of Brussels, Brussels
France	University of Lille, Lille
	University of Grenoble, Grenoble
Italy	University of Pisa, Pisa

JAMES W. GARNER, PH.D., Professor of Political Science at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

January–February, 1929

England	Victoria University of Manchester, Manchester
	University of Sheffield, Sheffield
Wales	University of Wales, Aberstwyth
France	University of Lyons, Lyons
	University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg

JOHN YOUNG THOMSON GREIG, Registrar and Professor of English Literature at Armstrong College, University of Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Second semester, 1929–30

United States	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

LEONARD W. LABAREE, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

Academic year, 1929–30

England	Armstrong College, University of Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

KARL N. LLEWELLYN, LL.B., Professor of Law at Columbia University, New York

First semester, 1928–29

Germany	University of Leipzig, Leipzig
	University of Freiburg, Freiburg
	University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg

CHARLES E. MARTIN, PH.D., Professor of Political Science, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

September, 1929–March, 1930

Japan	Imperial University of Tokyo, Tokyo
	Waseda University, Tokyo
	Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto
	Doshisha University, Kyoto
China	National University, Peking
	Nanking University, Nanking
	Shanghai College, Shanghai
	Lingnan University

GEORGE M. MCBRIDE, PH.D., Professor of Geography and Geology at the University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California

Academic year, 1929–30

Perú	Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima
Chile	Universidad de Chile, Santiago

Argentina	Instituto Cultural Argentino Norte-Americano, Buenos Aires
Uruguay	Universidad de Montevideo, Montevideo
Brazil	Collegio dom Pedro II, Rio de Janeiro

ELIOT GRINNELL MEARS, Professor of Geography and International Trade at Stanford University, California

December, 1929–June, 1930

Palestine	Hebrew University, Jerusalem
Syria	American University, Beirut
Greece	University of Athens, Athens
	Athens College, Athens
	University of Saloniki, Saloniki
Turkey	University of Stamboul, Constantinople
	Robert College, Constantinople
	Constantinople Woman's College, Constantinople
Austria	University of Vienna, Vienna
Scotland	University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh
	University of Glasgow, Glasgow

ROKURO NAKASEKO, Professor of Chemistry, Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan

First semester, 1928–29

Hawaii	University of Hawaii, Honolulu

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, PH.D., LL.D., Professor of Political Economy at Columbia University, New York

February, 1930

Cuba	University of Habana, Habana

COUNT CARLO SFORZA, Diplomat and Minister of Foreign Affairs for Italy

January–June, 1929

United States	Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
	Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut

GRAHAM H. STUART, PH.D., Professor of Political Science at Stanford University, California

October, 1929–February, 1930

France	University of Montpellier, Montpellier
	University of Toulouse, Toulouse
	University of Poitiers, Poitiers

Cordial thanks are due to these gentlemen for the kindly and efficient manner in which they have carried out their tasks. The result of their influence cannot, of course, be estimated in one year or in many years. The friendships formed, the enlargement of their own points of view, as well as of those whom they have visited, cannot fail to be a lasting contribution to better international understanding. Space does not allow quotations from the large file of correspondence recording their work and reporting upon it. Suffice it to say that enthusiastic and grateful letters have come from the universities they visited and from the visiting professors themselves. Professor Percival R. Cole has made so fine an analysis of what he considers to be the duties of a Carnegie Professor based upon his own practical experiences that the Director takes the liberty of quoting him as follows:

The object which a Visiting Carnegie Professor has continually in mind is the promotion of mutual respect and regard among various races and nations. It is evidently the conviction of the

Endowment that this object may be promoted better through a scientific and scholarly demonstration of what different races and nations may have contributed to the common stock of modern civilization, than by the mere reiteration of its desirability. In that conviction I would heartily concur, nor is it conceivable that any atmosphere can be better adapted for such a demonstration than the atmosphere of a university.

It is equally clear that the success of a visiting professor of international relations is likely to depend not only upon the character of his public lectures but also upon that of his private intercourse He must feel as well as profess a spirit of good will and friendliness to all. He must frequently put himself in the place of other nationals, and appreciate the point of view of other governments than his own. Especially when dealing with controversial topics, he must preserve a broad sympathy and a convincing impartiality. He must be ever ready to explain, with modesty as well as with patriotism, the problems of life in his own country and the contributions which it is endeavouring to make towards the common good of humanity.

Honoraria and expenses for the Visiting Carnegie Professors during the period under review amounted to $21,602.72.

Interparliamentary Union

Following its plan for the year alternating with the Biennial Conference, the Interparliamentary Council and Permanent Study Committees met at Geneva, August 23–31, for the discussion of agenda prepared for the committees and sub-committees appointed to study the following subjects:

Full Committees
- Political and Organization Questions
- Juridical Questions
- Economic and Financial Questions
- Ethnic and Colonial Questions
- Social and Humanitarian Questions

Sub-Committees
- The Development of the Union
- The Study of the Evolution of the Parliamentary System
- The Responsibility of States
- International Trusts
- The Protection of Mothers and Children
- Mixed Sub-Committee on Security

The sub-committees are composed of a limited number of members nominated by the committees themselves and not by the national groups as in the case of members of full committees.

In addition to these committee meetings and to the meeting of the Council, a public meeting was held on Thursday, August 29, "the object of which was to give a public manifestation during which the international public of Geneva might listen to speeches of qualified representatives of the Union. The subject discussed was 'Implications of the Pact of Paris of the 27th of August, 1928.'" The speakers were Count Apponyi of Hungary; M. Odin of France; Herr David of Germany; M. deBrouckere of Belgium; M. Munch of Denmark; Mr. Andrew J. Montague,

a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment, of the United States; Mr. Norman Angell of Great Britain; and M. Roustan of France.

Twenty-one groups were represented by delegates at Geneva, about 100 being present. The French and American groups had the largest representation, the latter consisting of twenty-one delegates. In reporting upon this Interparliamentary week at Geneva, the secretary writes as follows in the Interparliamentary Bulletin (July–August, 1929):

> Once again the organization of our institution has given proof of its elasticity. The Union, which during the past years had proved itself an efficient means of propaganda and of spreading ideas of peace and international collaboration, now met at Geneva as a study centre round which the representatives of the different parliaments of the world assembled.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $1,000 toward the maintenance and incidental expenses of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union.

Dunford House

There have been three conferences held at Dunford House[1] since the last report. The first took place February 23–25, 1929, at the time when there appeared to be growing tension between the United States and Great Britain on naval questions and long standing differences in their views of maritime law. The subject of the conference was chosen in order that some of these differences might be discussed, and it was announced as follows: "The present state of Anglo-American relations, with special reference to naval problems, the freedom of the seas question, and cognate subjects."

Four admirals of the British Navy attended this conference, and other leading authorities, both American and British, took part in the discussions. It was agreed that no manifesto should be issued as the result of this conference, but that certain findings should be submitted to the Dunford House Association.

The second conference was held July 20–22, 1929, and was organized by the International Committee for the Promotion of Universal Trade, as was most appropriate in the home of Richard Cobden. The discussions were based upon consideration of remedies for the world's present crisis and business situation. There were about thirty representatives in attendance from Austria, France, and Hungary, as well as from Great Britain. Sir George Paish delivered an important paper on the present dangerous conditions of world credit, and Sir Charles Mallet discussed world tariffs. Mr. Victor Jones gave a vivid picture of present conditions in Russia.

The third conference was held September 27–29, and was organized by the London Teachers Association, including four head masters and mistresses.

The delegates participating in all three of these conferences were guests at Dunford House, where a new and complete system of central heating has recently been installed, as well as a modern system of water supply.

[1] See Year Books, 1928, p. 51; 1929, p. 68.

The first Richard Cobden Memorial Lecture was delivered July 17, at 5 p.m., at the Royal Society of Arts, London, by Sir Charles Mallet, the historian and a former Liberal Under-Secretary. Viscount Grey of Fallodon presided. After reviewing the great work done by Cobden in the cause of free trade and peace, Sir Charles said that Cobden was convinced that moral considerations were inseparable from the work of government; that the advance of nations depended on their understanding of moral and economic laws; that the progress of the world and the cause of peace depend upon the cooperation of prosperous and enfranchised nations; and that it was to the gradual recognition of these principles that Cobden looked to win assent to ideals of arbitration and to conquer political discords among men. This address was published and distributed in Europe and the United States under the title "Richard Cobden" by Sir Charles Mallet.

The Director has accepted the invitation of the Dunford House Association to act as its Honorary Vice-President, and three Americans, two of whom are officially connected with the work of the Carnegie Endowment, have taken membership in the first Board of Governors as follows: Dr. Earle B. Babcock, Directeur-Adjoint of the Centre Européen, Honorable Norman H. Davis, and Mr. Frederick A. Delano, a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $5,000 toward the cost of maintaining and developing the work of Dunford House, and $500 toward the expense of the first Cobden Lecture.

International Arbitration League

The International Arbitration League (London) has made an interesting report of its activities for the year. The League has been represented at various important international conferences, including the Warsaw Peace Congress, and the regular work has been maintained. The secretary has delivered 122 lectures and addresses in many parts of Great Britain which were given before Cooperative Societies, Church Societies, Rotary Clubs, Liberal Associations, League of Young Liberals, Women's Liberal Associations, Brotherhoods and Schools. The list of the subjects treated in these lectures is as follows:

Policy and Work of the League of Nations
America's Anti-War Proposals
Outlook of Republican Germany
Eastern Peoples and World Peace
Is Patriotism Enough?
International Questions of Today

The Arbitrator, the organ of the League, has appeared regularly and has provided useful information on international subjects as well as valuable editorial comment.

The usual allotment of $1,000 was made to the International Arbitration League in continuance of a gift made annually by Mr. Carnegie for many years before his death, and upon the receipt of which the League is dependent.

One has only to read in the Proceedings of the Sixth National Convention of the American Association of University Women the report of the Committee on International Relations to realize how seriously this Committee has taken its task and how admirably it is fulfilling it. The influence of its work is felt throughout the world, for although its principal activities are in the United States it cooperates with the International Federation of University Women and indeed was formed for the purpose of supplying the connecting link between that Federation and the American Association of University Women.

American Association of University Women

The office of the secretary of this Committee is now at Washington, where it has been established as a part of the national headquarters. In addition to the work growing out of the contact with international organizations, such as plans for the Triennial Conference held at Geneva, August 7 to 15, 1929, furnishing information as to fellowships for University Women and cooperation with various international organizations in foreign countries, work of informing public opinion in the United States through systematic study has been successfully carried on through the International Relations Round Tables distributed over forty-four states and in the Territory of Hawaii. These are of particular interest to the Carnegie Endowment, as they furnish groups into which young women students who are members of the International Relations Clubs may graduate after they have completed their connections as students with these Clubs. In this way the International Relations Round Tables and the International Relations Clubs are of great mutual assistance without in any way duplicating each other's work. In addition to carrying on the Round Tables, the Committee has been active in cooperating with the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. Delegates from branches of all parts of the world of the American Association of University Women have attended these conferences since they were first organized in 1925. At the conference held in Washington, January, 1929, the Secretary of the Committee on International Relations acted as Registrar.

The Endowment made an allotment of $10,000 in support of this international work.

On June 1, 1929, the Committee assumed its present name, having previously operated as The American Committee of the Geneva Institute of International Relations. The change in name has not involved a change in function, so far as the summer work of the Committee is concerned.

American Committee in Geneva of the League of Nations Association

The American Committee is organized chiefly for the purpose of enabling Americans who visit Geneva in increasing numbers each year to obtain accurate information concerning the international cooperation which centers in Geneva. In discharge of this function the Committee maintains an office at the International Club in Geneva, it maintains an organization for guiding American visitors to the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, it assists in the mainte-

nance of the Geneva Institute of International Relations, and it organizes each year a series of luncheons for special groups meeting in Geneva through the summer and for visitors to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Placards at the various hotels in Geneva announce the location of the Committee's office, and many visitors go there for their guidance in Geneva. Literature of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, League of Nations Association, League of Nations Union, Foreign Policy Association, League of Nations, International Labour Office, Interparliamentary Union, and other organizations, is kept available in this office. From June 24 through August 31, 1929, 859 persons visited the office of the American Committee. During that same period the Committee kept people on duty at the Secretariat of the League of Nations for guiding English-speaking visitors. All of them wish to see the headquarters of the League of Nations and to ask questions about its work, and many of them buy the publications at the Annex to the Secretariat.

The International Labour Office has placed a room at the service of the Committee, and the Committee receives there English-speaking visitors who wish to see the Labour Office and inquire about its work. During the period June 24–August 31, 1929, 8,096 visitors to the Secretariat of the League of Nations were served by the American Committee, and 4,700 visited the International Labour Office under the same auspices.

During the year 1929 various international conferences and congresses were held in Geneva, and the Committee found it necessary to appoint a member of their staff especially to deal with the members of these congresses.

From time to time during the summer the Committee organized special luncheons for groups visiting Geneva. These luncheons were held in each case at the International Club. Such a luncheon was given for the party of International Relations Clubs members brought to Geneva by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and for the members of the American delegation to the Interparliamentary Union. The Committee also cooperated with the International Club of Geneva in organizing its international luncheons.

In order to meet the needs of visitors during the summer, the Committee has published in Geneva the following pamphlets:

Approach to World Unity, by Arthur Sweetser
America's Rôle in the League of Nations, by Manley O. Hudson
The Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations, by Charles W. Pipkin
The International Labour Organisation
Events in Geneva

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $8,000 toward the support of the work in 1929 of the American Committee in Geneva of the League of Nations Association.

During the summer of 1929, the Endowment allotted the sum of $8,500 to be used as scholarships in the Institute of Art and Archeology of the University of Paris, during the summer session. From eighty-seven applications, awards of $200 each were made to four American students in France and two in the United States. Awards of $400 each were made to fifteen students in the United States. Two grants of $60 each and two of $75 each were made to assist students in visiting art centers. Provision was also made to cover the expenses of short trips from Paris. The details of the work were in charge of the Institute of International Education in the United States and of the American University Union in Europe at Paris.

Fellowships in Art Courses

The courses at the Institute of Art and Archeology are designed primarily to meet the needs of the following persons:

(a) University and college students who expect to specialize in art with a view to becoming teachers of art, curators of museums, architects, art workers, and writers.
(b) Teachers of art and curators of museums who would like the opportunity of taking advanced instruction, acquiring new points of view, and studying directly the art treasures of Paris and France.
(c) Students or teachers of French or of history, particularly interested in art.

In reporting upon the work, Dr. Horatio S. Krans, Associate Director of the University Union in Europe, made the following statement:

. . . There was not a single man or woman, with whom I talked, who did not feel that the courses had been immensely useful. I am sure that every scholar got a great deal out of them and that no one of them would have missed the opportunity which the Carnegie Endowment gave them of spending a few weeks in France, of seeing museums and historical monuments, and of following courses of men who are probably as competent in their subjects as any group of men on this planet.

It is evident that this opportunity, in some cases for the first time, to see the historical monuments and precious collections in which Paris and its environs are incomparably rich, has enabled those who received the scholarships to return home with a quickened sense of what high excellence and high achievement in various fields means and with a quickened desire to obtain them. The courses which accompanied this association with the artistic treasures of France were highly competent and stimulating. The direct contact of these visiting art students with French professors has forged one more link in the bonds which bind France to the United States.

Just within the gates of Paris, in fact on the site of the old wall opposite the Parc de Montsouris, is a collection of buildings which form what might truthfully be called an international settlement. These buildings contain dormitories and assembly rooms for the students of the University of Paris, and since that student body includes representatives of many lands it is quite fitting that each of these various buildings should have been built by a different nation. The first group to be erected on this site was the French buildings, a gift of M. Deutsch de la Meurtre, the French philanthropist,

Cité Universitaire

to provide rooms away from the crowded Latin quarter where the students could have air, light, and quiet in which to pursue their studies. Following the erection and use of this unit, the suggestion was made that other nations also erect buildings to be known as National Houses and that the entire group be known as the University City or the Cité Universitaire. When it was proposed to build the American House and the Endowment was asked to cooperate, the Trustees felt that a donation to this purpose was in direct line with the work of promoting international understanding and the furtherance of friendly relations between nations, and an allotment of $25,000 was made. The American building is now nearing completion and will be an important addition to the group at the Cité Universitaire.

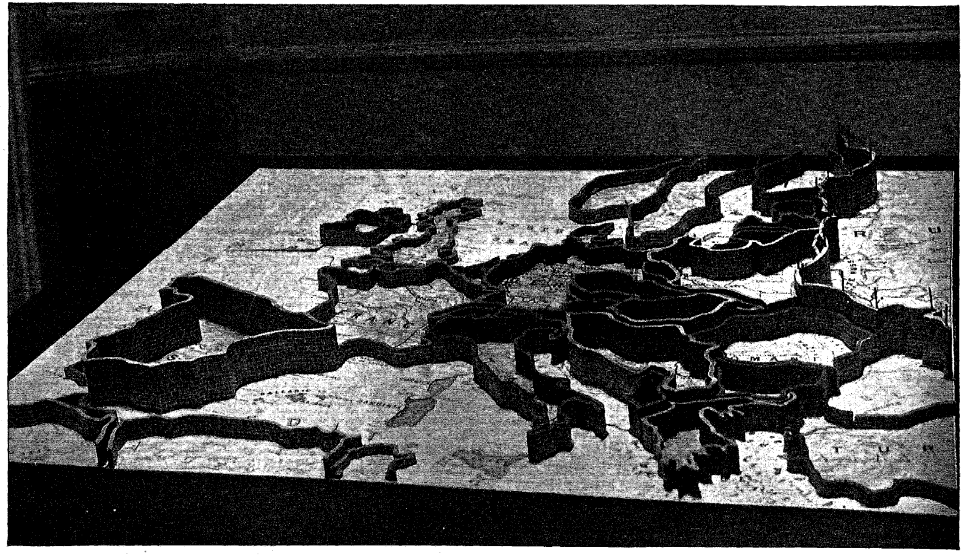
La Place Monument

As an additional contribution towards the expense of the erection of a monument to the French mathematician, La Place, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his death, the Division made a special contingent allotment of $1,500 in order that the efforts already made toward the completion of this monument might be consummated.

Model Tariff Walls Map

It has become a commonplace to speak of "Tariff Walls," but it is only recently that opportunity has been afforded to see these walls. Some time ago there was on display in the Bank Parlor of the Bank of England at the invitation of Mr. Montague Norman, Governor of the Bank, a model map of Europe, 6 feet, 6 inches square, on which the boundaries of each country were raised to the proportionate height of the tariffs which prevail and which were thus strikingly brought to the attention of the observer. Even a glance at this model is enough to bring conviction of the obstacles raised by these walls to trading from one country to another and the almost insuperable difficulties in trading across the Continent. The Map was designed by Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, Bart., who has been a member of the House of Commons for the last twenty years for one of the constituencies of Devonshire. Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, through his researches into the economic maze of Europe, devised this method of presenting the problem in such a way that an intelligent interest among the general public could be raised and sustained. When exhibited in the Bank of England the Map attracted much attention, and replicas have since travelled throughout economic and industrial circles in Europe and been shown to members of some twelve different Houses of Parliament.

The designer of this Map kindly consented, at the request of the Director, to have it come to America. In the summer of 1929, it was shipped and set up in the Board Room of the Carnegie Endowment at Washington, where many visitors have viewed it. It created so much interest there that it was placed on exhibition in the Marble Room adjoining the Senate at the request of Senator Reed Smoot, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, with the understanding that it might remain there until the discussion of the pending tariff bill had been concluded.



THE EUROPEAN TARIFF WALLS MAP.

BY SIR CLIVE MORRISON-BELL, BT.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $218.70 to cover the expense of bringing this Map to the United States and of exhibiting it.

Presentation of Dr. Shotwell's book

Owing to the widespread interest in the Pact of Paris, the book entitled "War as an Instrument of National Policy and Its Renunciation in the Pact of Paris" by Dr. James T. Shotwell, which covered the whole question so admirably, is given wide distribution to individuals and institutions. It was felt that the distribution of this book, in connection with Dr. Shotwell's numerous addresses throughout the country on the subject, did much to create favorable sentiment toward the final ratification of this Pact.

The amount expended in the purchase and distribution of copies of this book was $3,301.77.

Diary of Mr. David Hunter Miller

In his capacity as Legal Adviser to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Mr. David Hunter Miller probably had as much direct contact with the writing of the Treaty of Versailles as it was physically possible for any one individual to have. In particular, he participated intimately in all that concerned the drafting of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Mr. Miller has assembled and has had privately published a collection of papers which include his Diary printed almost verbatim as it was dictated at the moment. This Diary and a few other papers, including a list of the personnel of the Conference, form the contents of Volume I. Volumes II to IX inclusive contain what Mr. Miller designates as Numbered Documents, of which there are no fewer than 1,008. These Numbered Documents are of almost every conceivable variety, and include letters, memoranda, tentative drafts, and photographs. Volumes X to XIII inclusive contain reports of various commissions; while Volumes XIV to XVI record the Minutes of the Supreme Council. Volumes XVII and XVIII are Bulletins of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Volume XIX is a book of annotations made during the Conference. It alone would be a reference work of much value. Volume XX contains minutes and a number of miscellaneous papers. Included in the text of the first ten volumes are some fifty maps. In addition to these, there is a separate box volume of seventeen maps which, because of their size, could not easily be inserted in the text volumes themselves. There is an index volume of 135 pages, which contains also a list of errata and corrections to be noted in the earlier numbered volumes. A very large proportion of the total number of documents included in these volumes is hitherto unpublished.

Through the generous courtesy of Mr. Miller the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has been given the privilege of presenting a complete set of these volumes to various libraries throughout the world chosen after consultation with Mr. Miller.

The following libraries have received these publications:

IN THE UNITED STATES:

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Department of State
Library of Congress
University of California
University of Chicago
Columbia University
Harvard University
University of Michigan
New York Public Library
University of North Carolina
Princeton University
Stanford University (Hoover War Library)
Yale University

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES:

Australia, Sydney—Public Library of New South Wales
Belgium, Brussels—Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique
Canada, Montreal—McGill University
Toronto—University of Toronto
Czechoslovakia, Prague—Veře jná a universitni knihovna
England, London—British Museum
London School of Economics and Political Science
Oxford—Oxford University, Bodleian Library
France, Paris—Bibliothèque Nationale
Dotation Carnegie
Germany, Berlin—University of Berlin
Italy, Rome—Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele
Japan, Tokyo—Tokyo Imperial University
Netherlands, The Hague—Bibliothèque du Palais de la Paix
Spain, Madrid—Biblioteca Nacional
Switzerland, Geneva—League of Nations

In addition, three sets of Mr. Miller's 21-volume work have been set aside for loan purposes and will soon be placed in the libraries of the University of California, the University of Chicago, and Columbia University, under the following definite conditions and limitations:

Loans shall be made only upon application demonstrating its necessity for some special service to scholarship.

Application for the loan is to be made by some recognized library, giving the name or names of the person or persons for whom the loan is requested and describing the scholarly work requiring reference to the set. It must further state the definite time for which the loan is requested.

The library applying for the loan is to agree to pay all transportation charges, to guarantee the careful use of the books only within its own building or buildings, and the return in good condition to the library administering the loan.

The library applying for the loan agrees to insure against loss in transportation, by fire or by theft, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), from the time of the delivery of the set to a transportation company by the administering library for shipment to the library applying for the loan until the time of its actual delivery after the end of the loan period to the administering library.

In case of damage to binding or to any of the pages, the library applying for the loan agrees to cover all necessary cost for repair of such damage.

The library applying for the loan agrees that the set shall be immediately returned to the administering library at the expiration of the period for which the loan is made

The Endowment has expended $215.45 to cover the expense of shipping these sets of books to their various destinations.

Special Correspondents

During the past year the Special Correspondents of the Division have continued their services in cooperating with the Director from the various countries which they represent. The reports sent by these Correspondents upon existing conditions in foreign countries, upon movements of public opinion and upon changes in the approach to political and economic problems, have been of the greatest assistance to the Director as a background upon which to judge the amount and quality of the work which the Endowment might undertake in these countries. Many of these reports have been copied and placed in the hands of the Trustees for their confidential information. The names of the Special Correspondents follow:

SIR WILLIAM J. COLLINS, M.P., London, England
JEAN EFREMOFF, Paris, France. (Russia)
F. W. FOERSTER, Zurich, Switzerland. (Germany)
HELLMUT VON GERLACH, Berlin, Germany
EDOARDO GIRETTI, Bricherasio, Piedmont, Italy
CHRISTIAN L. LANGE, Geneva, Switzerland
DAVID MITRANY, London, England. (Southeastern Europe)
TSUNEJIRO MIYAOKA, Tokyo, Japan

An allotment of $4,500 was made for honoraria for the Special Correspondents of the Division.

International Mind Alcoves

One phase of the growing interest throughout the United States in international affairs is continuously brought to the attention of the Director through the intelligent and appreciative letters received from librarians all over the country who are recipients of the collections of books known as International Mind Alcoves. These Alcoves, as has been frequently stated in these reports, are collections of books dealing with the daily life, customs and history of the various foreign peoples, sent to libraries in the smaller communities of the United States with the object of widening the view of the general reader. The books selected for this collection are popular in form and easily read, while at the same time authoritative and informing. They are chosen with great care, and are in no sense the type of travel book which is chiefly concerned with descriptions of buildings and natural scenery. Each book gives some picture of the individual life of the people in the country described and brings the reader some intimate knowledge of the contrasts and similarities between his own country and the country treated. The collection is not sent as a whole but in instalments each three months, so that the Alcove grows gradually

and the interest of the readers is kept more keenly alive by anticipation. This method also offers the additional advantage of permitting the inclusion of the latest books in each new instalment.

There are now 256 Alcoves distributed throughout nearly all the states of the United States. They are located in small communities where much of the library budget must be spent for popular fiction and where books of this type were not in demand until the Alcoves were installed. It has been the custom in this report to quote widely from letters received at the Endowment offices telling of the uses to which the Alcove books are put and describing the effect which the growing collections have upon the communities. This year the number of letters was so great it was almost impossible to make adequate selection. A few are quoted below:

IDAHO: BLACKFOOT, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *November 23, 1929.*

The installment of books has been received and I find them fascinating. I am sure they will prove even more popular than the former ones. We were in need of some new material on India to supplement Zimand's "Living India." One of the study clubs is using the Alcove for their winter's program. The High School English department is giving credit for outside reading on the books and the ordinary patron I see wending his way almost as frequently to this division as to the new fiction

EDNA GILLESPIE, *Librarian.*

MINNESOTA: THIEF RIVER FALLS, CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 6, 1929.*

We are delighted with our new International Mind Alcove books and it is with great satisfaction that we look upon the collection as a whole. The next morning after they arrived, I had to talk to the children in one of the grade schools and took several of them with me. In spite of a blizzard, several of the little tots made their way to the library after school to have another look at "Miki" and the rest of them. I find the little ones especially interested in children in other lands. It is a splendid time to give them these books for I am sure that early impressions are the most enduring. Whoever thought out this plan surely had a far vision.

Mrs. HAZEL P. HALGRIM, *Librarian.*

MISSOURI: POPLAR BLUFF, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 5, 1929.*

We were so delighted with our new books Our readers are always looking for new books on the "Alcove" shelves

When the postman delivered your package, I was busy searching for material for a paper on Spanish Art, so the "Spanish Pageant" was loaned before we had time to catalogue. We appreciate all of the books you have sent

Mrs. J. L. LINDSAY, *Librarian.*

NORTH CAROLINA: ALBEMARLE, STANLY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY. *November 29, 1929.*

This is an unpardonable delay in acknowledgment of the gift of Alcove books sent last week. They arrived the day before story hour during Book Week so you may judge for yourself the reception they received from me.

I'm very glad to say that out of the new books that you sent us not one of them is in the library now. The public here has found out the value of the books and all that is necessary to say is that the new Alcove books have arrived.

JULIUS AMIS, *Librarian.*

OKLAHOMA: WILSON, PUBLIC LIBRARY. *November 26, 1929.*

The Alcove books prove to be among the favorites; teachers use them in their class, clubs use them on programs, school children read them for book reports and the patrons read them for pleasure.

BERNICE ALEXANDER, *Librarian.*

SOUTH CAROLINA: SUMTER, CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY *November 22, 1929.*

It gives me great pleasure to report the safe arrival of the third installment of books for the International Mind Alcove. These are made ready for circulation at once and the first afternoon all went out except "The League of Nations" which was reserved by special request for a class in High School debating this subject. This may give you an idea of the popularity of the Alcove.

Mrs T. C. REED, *Librarian.*

VERMONT: FAIR HAVEN, FREE LIBRARY. *November 26, 1929.*

"Delighted" doesn't half express the pleasure of receiving the package of books from you, they are such wonderful selections of good reading. The children's books are all new to us and were taken out very readily, but not quite as greedily as by a lady who was here when I unwrapped the package and insisted on taking *three* of the adult books for her husband!

I shall have the children's poster framed soon that they may realize where their delightful gifts originate.

Mrs. MARGARET COLVILLE, *Librarian.*

WYOMING: WHEATLAND, PLATTE COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY. *December 9, 1929.*

It is with great pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of the five Alcove books.

Each time that we receive an installment, we think that one the best, but this last one is the most valuable addition, and is greatly appreciated by the librarian and the readers. They wished to take the books before I could catalogue them. That is how anxious my readers are for them.

We would like to send a picture of the manner we handle them, but there are only two or three in at any one time.

Mrs. ROSE REDLINE, *Librarian.*

Even from these few letters it will be seen what is the significance of the work. The purpose of the Alcoves is not to offer dry academic information and statistics or to place before the reader an easy escape from serious research work. Those students of international affairs who are to become authoritative and expert will look for their material in another part of the library or consult the librarians of larger cities. The Alcove collection is to arouse and awaken interest in the world outside one's town, one's state, or one's country. It is to make vivid the lives and thoughts of other human beings under different conditions and different associations. It is to supply in such measure as is possible the stimulus which comes from personal contact with foreign peoples and foreign ideas. Some of the books are so excellent that they may truthfully be called adequate substitutes for such personal contact. These books, selected in New York City, are now being read in mining towns of Colorado, in the mountains of New England, in the prairie towns of the middle west and in the smaller villages of Mississippi, Alabama, and Arkansas. They are read by young and old, men, women, and children. When interest has once been awakened, the reading of all of the Alcove books follows as a matter of course. It is not unusual for all of the new instal-

ment to be taken out before the books can be catalogued and put upon the shelves. Some librarians write that the men of the community who have never been interested have been brought to use the library through these books. Many of the women's clubs of the community have based their club program on the Alcove, and high school boys and girls read the books in connection with their studies of foreign countries. Readers who have never read anything but fiction are reported as regular patrons of the collection. The farmer finds it interesting to read about problems which confront farmers in Japan and China. The churches and missionary societies, teachers and bankers, lawyers and businessmen, are glad to learn of the Pact of Paris and the working of the League of Nations through books dealing with these subjects in a manner free from perplexing technicalities.

All this and more is accomplished through the Alcove books. It could not be accomplished without the cooperation of the librarians everywhere who welcome the books, tabulate them, and emphasize their importance. Grateful thanks, as always, are due to them and are recorded here.

The books sent to the adult Alcoves in 1929 are the following:

APPEL, JOSEPH H.	Africa's White Magic
BASSETT, JOHN S.	The League of Nations
BECKWITH, MARTHA W.	Black Roadways (Jamaica)
BYRNE, DONN	Ireland, The Rock Whence I Was Hewn
FOSDICK, RAYMOND B.	The Old Savage in the New Civilization
GIBBONS, HERBERT A.	New Map of South America
HOWELL, CHARLES F.	An Irish Ramble
HUEFFER, OLIVER M.	French France
LATTIMORE, OWEN	The Desert Road to Turkestan
MACCREAGH, GORDON	The Last of Free Africa
MCBRIDE, ROBERT M	Towns and People of Modern Germany
MCLEAN, ROBERT N.	That Mexican
MEDILL, ROBERT	Finland and Its People
POTTER, PITMAN B.	This World of Nations
RIGGS, ARTHUR S.	The Spanish Pageant
SHOTWELL, JAMES T.	War as an Instrument of National Policy
SPENDER, JAMES A.	Through English Eyes
WILLIAMS, GERTRUDE M.	Understanding India
ZIMAND, SAVEL	Living India

Since the Junior or Children's International Mind Alcoves have been started, the increase in books describing the life of children in foreign countries has been remarkable. Where at first only the old favorites were available, it is now quite usual to find reviews of new books of this type in all the regular book reviews. These stories are increasingly read by the children, and many of the librarians suspect that the parents read the books the children take home with them with equal interest. Those sent out during 1929 are the following:

BRANN, ESTHER	Nanette of the Wooden Shoes (France)
HILL AND MAXWELL	Little Tonino (France)

HULBERT, WINIFRED	Cease Firing
KIRBY, M. AND E.	Aunt Martha's Corner Cupboard
PALMER, WINTHROP B.	Abdul (Egypt)
PETERSHAM, M. AND M	Miki (Hungary)
TIETJENS, EUNICE	Boy of the Desert (Africa)
UNCLE ROBERT	Children of the Field and Forest
——— ———	Children of the Mountain
——— ———	Children of the Snow and Ice
——— ———	Children of the Sunshine
WARNER, G. C.	Windows into Alaska
WELLS, RHEA	Coco, the Goat (Spain)

For very young children:

BARNARD, WINIFRED E.	Mitsu (Japan)
SMALLEY, JANET	Rice to Rice Pudding

In the fall of 1928 a printed list of the titles of all the Alcove books chosen up to that time was sent to the larger libraries not eligible to receive the books with the suggestion that they form Alcove collections of their own based upon this list. This suggestion was gratefully received. Many of the books were found to be already in these larger libraries, and librarians have purchased the remaining titles. Notification is given from the Endowment offices of all the new titles chosen as soon as the new books are sent out so that the list is thus kept up to date.

The Secretaries of the various State Library Commissions have continued their friendly and helpful support of the work. Through their familiarity with conditions throughout their territories they are able to keep the Division Assistant intelligently informed as to where best to place new Alcoves and to report to her upon the use to which the Alcoves already placed are being put. The encouraging reports received from these Library Commissions are one of the most satisfactory parts of the work.

The cost of the work with the International Mind Alcoves for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, was $10,200.

International Relations Clubs

The most important feature of the work of the International Relations Clubs in 1929 has been the development of the Clubs in foreign countries. Up to this year, with the exception of the work done through the Centre Européen in Paris, this field has been comparatively neglected, as it was felt that the Clubs in the United States must first be sufficiently established for the work to be safely carried on through the office staff, under the guidance of the Executive Secretary, before systematic development of Clubs throughout the world could be attempted.

This point has been reached so far as the Clubs in the United States are concerned. They now number 188, many of them having been in existence for over ten consecutive years. These have accumulated, through the regular

instalments of books sent out each year by the Endowment, excellent specialized libraries on international relations, and each year the incoming members with the help of the faculty advisers carry on the work with splendid enthusiasm. This year two new states of the United States have been added to the list—Utah and South Dakota.

It must be remembered that there is no field secretary in connection with this work nor has there been any special propaganda to extend it. It has grown up of itself through the contacts made by the Executive Secretary at various meetings and conferences such as those of the American Political Science Association and the American Society of International Law where faculty members of the universities of the United States assemble, through the kindly cooperation of the Visiting Carnegie Professors, through the interest and enthusiasm of the members of the party of American professors who went to Europe in the summer of 1926 as guests of the Endowment, and through the sheer value and worth of the work itself. The regional conferences held by the students of established clubs have also helped to spread the news of what the International Relations Clubs are accomplishing and the reports of graduate members who have gone out into the far corners of the earth either in the foreign service of the United States, in business, or as teachers and students, have been a fine incentive to the undergraduate members at home.

There are, as has already been said, 188 Clubs in the United States. Clubs have for some time been active in the University of Hawaii and the University of the Philippines, and one has this year been formed in the University of Porto Rico. This represents what might be called the home field of the work which is carried on successfully and with much enthusiasm from the New York office. Books are sent out, advice is given, programs when desired are outlined, the Fortnightly Summary of International Events is supplied, lecturers are appointed and their itineraries planned and all the Clubs are made to feel that they are linked together through the Endowment in a movement of vital importance to the peaceful progress of the world.

Having reached this stage, the next step to be taken was in countries outside the United States. The following is a record of the progress made:

Japan. Through the kindly interest of Professor Yamada of the Imperial University of Tokyo, who was in the United States in the fall of 1929, and through the efficient cooperation of Mr. T. Miyaoka, Special Correspondent of the Division, at Tokyo, as well as of the Visiting Carnegie Professors to the Orient, promising reports have been received from the Land of the Rising Sun. A Club is actively at work in Doshisha University, Kyoto, and there seems little doubt that before the end of the academic year (1929–30) several Clubs will have been formed in Japan.

China. Friendly advice from the well-known organization at New Haven, Yale-in-China, has made possible contacts in China which are yielding results, and a Club is already organized at Shanghai College, Shanghai. Although im-

pressions gained through the newspapers would lead one to suppose that little systematic work can be carried on at present in China, those who are familiar with actual conditions report many towns and cities where university life is continuing uninterrupted and where Clubs might be developed. As in the case of Japan, many students returning home from American universities are much interested in international problems and are glad to cooperate. Some of the names of the most important ones have been kindly provided through the secretaries of the universities where such students are known by name.

Australia. The Commissioner General for Australia, now resident in New York, has graciously given his approval of the International Relations Clubs by sending a personal letter to each one of the six Australian universities recommending establishment of such Clubs. One has already been formed at the University of Western Australia and responses to the Commissioner General's letters are expected in the next Pacific mail.

Canada. Clubs have been established at the University of Toronto, the University of British Columbia, and Dalhousie University (Halifax), and requests for information regarding the Club work have come in from the University of Alberta, University of Manitoba, University of New Brunswick, and Mount Allison University (Sackville, New Brunswick).

India. Through the "sister college plan" of a number of colleges in the United States, contact has been made with some of the universities in India. Mt. Holyoke College has put the Executive Secretary in touch with the Principal of the Women's Christian College at Madras who is thoroughly interested in international affairs and has been a recent visitor to the United States, and a request for information has also been received from Madras University.

New Zealand. Two clubs have been organized in New Zealand—one at the University of Otago (Dunedin), and one at the University of New Zealand (Auckland).

South Africa. Contacts are being made in South Africa through the cooperation of one of the Visiting Carnegie Professors, as well as through connections made by the Division Assistant in the International Mind Alcove work at Cape Town.

Europe and the Near East. This work is in charge of the Centre Européen, and a detailed report of the activities for 1929 will be found on page 80.

Latin America. A report on work in Latin America will be found under the Interamerican Section, page 73.

During the period under review, the first International Conference ever held for the International Relations Clubs took place at Merton College, Oxford University, England, under the name of the British-American Students Conference. Twenty-eight representatives of the International Relations Clubs of the United States, selected from all parts of the country, met at Oxford in conference with an equal number of students from the British universities. The subjects under discussion were:

I. The Renunciation of War and the Acceptance of Peaceful Change and Arbitration
II. Disarmament
III. International Cooperation, official and unofficial

These were taken up in three separate commissions which afterward met in plenary sessions to discuss, amend, and adopt the resolutions presented.

Professor Clyde Eagleton of New York University, New York, and Professor Howard White of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, together with the Executive Secretary of the International Relations Clubs, acted as advisers to the American group. The British hosts were untiring in their efforts not only to make the Conference a success, but to offer to their American guests the warmest of welcomes and the most generous hospitality. The Conference was opened at the Mansion House, London, by the Lord Mayor. At this meeting the Right Honorable Viscount Cecil of Chelwood spoke on behalf of the British students, and the Directeur-Adjoint of the Centre Européen of the Carnegie Endowment made fitting response. Dame Adelaide Livingston, as hostess of the League of Nations Union, and Mr. Judd, Secretary of the British Universities League of Nations, together with Mr. Wheeler-Bennett, Honorable Secretary of the Information Service on International Affairs, planned and carried through the arrangements for the entertainment of the American guests and for the Conference which were in every way a complete success.

After the Conference, the American group spent three weeks on the Continent, studying the work of the principal agencies of international government and visiting places of interest in Holland, Switzerland, and France.

Great as were the advantages of this Conference, it is felt by the Director that the International Relations Clubs' work has not yet developed to the point where such conferences can be held at regular stated periods. He feels that the Conference at Oxford was an excellent beginning of a policy which must be slowly developed as the Clubs grow in foreign countries. Just as the Clubs in the United States have been firmly established before the foreign field has been entered and as regional conferences in the United States are gradually leading up to the holding of a national conference, so the International Relations Clubs as they grow sufficiently strong will meet first at small regional centers and later combine in larger groups until at some future date a world conference may be successfully realized.

Three regional conferences have been held in the United States during 1929:

The Southern Student Conference
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia — March 8–9, 1929

The Southwest International Relations Club Conference
University of Texas
Austin, Texas — March 29–30, 1929

Student Institute of Pacific Relations
Lokoya Lodge, near Napa, California
November 28–December 1, 1929

Club conferences have also been held at various regional model assemblies of the League of Nations held by the students, usually in state groups, in the east and middle west.

The lecturers who have kindly consented to address the International Relations Clubs during the academic year 1929–30 are the following:

Sir HERBERT BROWN AMES, formerly member of Canadian Parliament, Financial Director of the League of Nations, 1920–1926.
Mr. C DOUGLAS BOOTH, Member Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, England.
Dr. CLYDE EAGLETON, Professor of Political Science, Washington Square College, New York University.
Dr. TIBOR ECKHARDT, formerly member of the Hungarian Parliament, formerly Minister of Interior of Hungary.
Dr. PITMAN B. POTTER, Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin.

The books and material sent out to the Clubs for the academic year 1929–30 are the following:

Books

Armstrong, Hamilton Fish	Where the East Begins
Blakeslee, George H.	The Pacific Area
Brierly, J. L.	The Law of Nations
Fosdick, Raymond B.	The Old Savage in the New Civilization
Geneva Institute of International Relations Lectures, 3rd Series	Problems of Peace
Graham, Malbone W., Jr.	New Governments of Central Europe
Harper, Samuel N.	Civic Training in Soviet Russia
Hill, Norman L.	The Public International Conference
Kitazawa, Naokichi	The Government of Japan
Lorwin, Lewis L.	Labor and Internationalism
Matsushita, M.	Japan in the League of Nations
Stratton, George Malcolm	Social Psychology of International Conduct

Pamphlets

American Foundation Publication Foreign Relations Bulletin, No. 7	The United States and the World Court
International Conciliation, No. 252	The Soviet Security System, Malbone W. Graham, Jr.
International Conciliation, No. 253	The Reparation Settlement signed June 7, 1929, Dr. Leon Frazer
International Conciliation, No. 255	Observations on Present Day Russia, Paul Monroe
International Conciliation, No. 256	The First Ten Years of the League of Nations, Arthur W. Sweetser
League of Nations Association	The Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations, Charles W. Pipkin
World Peace Foundation	The United States and the World Court, Philip C. Jessup

The cost of the work with the International Relations Clubs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, was $14,800.

International Conciliation

No more striking instance of the continuity of the series of *International Conciliation* could have been given than through the fact noted in the introduction to Mr. Arthur Sweetser's important document summarizing the first ten years of the League of Nations. As this document was prepared and published during the final month of 1929, it should logically appear in this report, although bearing the date January, 1930. The instance alluded to above was the fact that eleven years before, in January, 1919, the issue of *International Conciliation* appearing on that date had carried the following material: four statements regarding possible international organization, made by the following associations: the League of Free Nations Association, the League to Enforce Peace, the World's Court League, and the League of Nations Union. It contained in addition a statement by Sir William J. Collins of London and one by Charles R. Van Hise, lately President of the University of Wisconsin, and also a reprint of a speech delivered by Felix Calonder, ex-President of the Swiss Confederation, before the National Council of Switzerland on June 6, 1918. In this speech Mr. Calonder made the following prophetic statement: "Thus defined and organized this preparatory work will, for the benefit of our authorities and of our nation, serve to clear up the problem of the future community of nations and will enable us to cooperate efficiently towards the realization of this high ideal towards which humanity is tending. We cannot and will not shirk this duty; for it lies in the general lines of history's normal development, which the present terrible war may have delayed, but cannot check."

To those who have read the remarkable summary of the work of the League appearing in *International Conciliation* No. 256—January 1930—the importance of the pioneer work outlined above, and of recording it in such a series, must seem self-evident. It is the endeavor of the Division to present in this series not only records of achievement but also of first strivings and efforts toward better international understanding as they find utterance in the words of intelligent leaders of public opinion and of those who are earnestly working for the advancement of closer cooperation among the nations, which is the sure road to permanent international peace. Through the texts of official documents, of addresses and of comments and observations upon international problems made by outstanding authorities, it is felt by the Director that *International Conciliation* contributes definitely to a wider and more intelligent knowledge of international movements, even in their inception, and of the progress and development of international order.

The bound volume of *International Conciliation* for 1929 is now ready for distribution and may be obtained for the nominal price of twenty-five cents. The subscription price of twenty-five cents for one year, or one dollar for five years, serves not only to meet the conditions of the United States Post Office Department regulations, but is an accurate check upon the interest and worth of this publication to those who receive it. There are now 5,662 subscribers, and purchases in quantity are constantly being made. The distribution abroad averages 7,850. The following is a list of the publications which appeared in 1929:

No. 246. The Anglo-French Project for Limitation of Armament. British White Paper; Address of Viscount Grey of Fallodon; Debate in the House of Lords.
January, 1929.

247. Policy of the United States and other Nations with Respect to the Recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, 1917–1929, by N. D. Houghton, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Arizona
February, 1929.

248. Chemical Warfare—Its Possibilities and Probabilities, by Elvira K. Fradkin, M.A.
March, 1929.

249. The Practical Working of the League of Nations: A Concrete Example, by Arthur Sweetser.
April, 1929.

250. The Problem of Austro-German Union, by Preston Slosson, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History, University of Michigan.
May, 1929.

251. The Embargo Resolutions and Neutrality, by Joseph P. Chamberlain Texts of Resolutions, the Treaty of St.-Germain, and the Trade in Arms Convention.
June, 1929.

252. The Soviet Security System, by Malbone W. Graham, Jr., Associate Professor of Political Science, University of California, at Los Angeles.
September, 1929.

253. The Reparation Settlement, Signed June 7, 1929, with Historical and Explanatory Introduction, by Dr. Leon Fraser, Formerly the General Counsel of the Dawes Plan.
October, 1929.

254. The Permanent Court of International Justice: American Accession and Amendments to the Statute, by Philip C. Jessup.
November, 1929.

255. Observations on Present-day Russia. The Culture Program of Soviet Russia, by Paul Monroe. Articles reprinted from *The Round Table* and a Translation from the *Revue des Deux Mondes.*
December, 1929.

The issues for 1930 which have already appeared are as follows:

No. 256. The First Ten Years of the League of Nations, by Arthur Sweetser.
January, 1930.

257. British Arbitration Policies, by Norman L. Hill, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Nebraska.
February, 1930.

258. Documents concerning the Origin and Purpose of the Indian Statutory Commission.
March, 1930.

The cost of publishing and distributing *International Conciliation* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, was $20,076.88.

Interamerican Section

To the reader who has reached this point in the Report it will have become evident that the divisions indicated in the Table of Contents are more or less arbitrary. The fact is that it is practically impossible to separate into air-tight compartments the work of the Division. While therefore under Interameri-

can Section will be found items touching the work with libraries, international visits, and the International Relations Clubs, under headings such as Visiting Carnegie Professors, Institutes and Congresses and American Library Association will appear references to work dealing directly with Latin America. This results from the close coordination of the work as a whole and is an interesting commentary upon the way in which the various branches supplement each other.

Biblioteca Interamericana

As forecast in last year's report, Volume VII of Biblioteca Interamericana appeared in April, 1929, under the following title *Relaciones de los Estados Unidos con las otras naciones del hemisferio occidental* by Charles Evans Hughes. This volume like its predecessor was eagerly welcomed in Spanish-speaking countries. 6,233 copies have now been distributed of the edition of 7,000, a certain number being in reserve for special use. It has been most favorably received and has created a demand for previous volumes of Biblioteca Interamericana which unfortunately cannot be supplied as the editions are exhausted. So insistent however has been the demand for Volume VI entitled *Las Bibliotecas en los Estados Unidos* by Ernesto Nelson that a second edition has been brought out. This, in its enlarged form and with interesting illustrations, has been distributed mainly through the good offices of the American Library Association to addresses where it will be most useful.

Distribution of Dr. Ernesto Nelson's Book

As a result of research and study of child welfare in the United States extending over a period of years, Dr. Ernesto Nelson wrote and published an informing little book entitled *La Salud del Niño su Protección Social.* The Division purchased from the publishers, La Nueva Democracia, 2,000 copies of this book, and has distributed it among associations and individuals in Spanish-speaking countries where such specialized knowledge would be of value. Thanks is due to the Pan American Union for its kindly cooperation in furnishing addresses.

Argentine Educators' Visit to the United States

In the desire to foster closer cultural relations between Latin America and the United States, the Director was glad to accept the suggestion of the Director General of the Pan American Union that a commission of scholars and teachers from Argentina be invited to visit the cultural centers of the United States. Owing to the extreme pressure of work at the Division's Headquarters at the time this invitation was issued it was impossible to supervise the details from the Endowment's offices, and the Institute of International Education kindly took charge of the work at the request of the Director. The following delegates were selected through the cooperation of the Instituto Cultural Argentino Norte-Americano of Buenos Aires:

CARLOS A. ABELEDO, Doctor of Chemistry
ELENA M. ABELEDO, Teacher

LYDIA ABELEDO, Teacher
JUAN BORDARAMPÉ, Doctor of Medicine
CARLOS COSSÍO, Doctor of Law
RAMÓN GARCÍA, Student at University of Buenos Aires
VICTORIA GUCOOSKY, Professor of History
SARA JUSTO, Teacher
ELVIRA V. LÓPEZ, Doctor of Philosophy
VÍCTOR MERCANTE, Professor of Education
ERNESTO A. MOLINELLI, Doctor of Medicine
JOSEFINA A. MOLINELLI, Professor of English
VENTURA MORERA, Doctor of Chemistry
ERASMO JUSTO MUÑOZ, Electrical Engineer
ALICIA NELSON, Student
ERNESTINA L. DE NELSON, Doctor of Philosophy
ERNESTO NELSON, Professor and University Counselor
EDUARDO B. PRAYONES, Student at University of Buenos Aires
HELMA GEORGINA ROJO, Professor of English
ESTELA V. DE SEMINO, Professor of Chemistry
ATILIO VADONE, Doctor of Medicine
ENRIQUE V. ZAPPI, Doctor of Chemistry

The itinerary was as follows:

New York, N. Y.	January 15–29
Philadelphia, Pa.	January 29–31
Washington, D. C.	February 1–8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	February 9–12
Chicago, Ill.	February 13–19
Detroit, Mich.	February 20–24
Buffalo, N. Y.	February 25–26
Boston, Mass.	February 27–March 5
New York, N. Y.	March 6–9 when they embarked for Argentina at Hoboken.

The party remained in New York until January 29 visiting various points of interest including Columbia University, Sarah Lawrence College, a number of high schools and primary schools, the National City Bank, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Museum of Natural History, and the Henry Street Settlement. They were cordially entertained at tea and luncheon by various organizations and by individuals, and a banquet was given in their honor in the Crystal Room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, soon after their arrival. The New York visit was typical of the welcome and entertainment offered these distinguished guests in other cities visited. Everywhere the greatest opportunity was given them to examine cultural centers including schools, museums, and the institutions of higher learning. They were cordially received by individuals and by organizations and societies, and no effort was spared to secure for each individual the special information which he sought.

The Director of the Institute of International Education upon reporting to the Director of the Division wrote as follows:

The aim you had in view has certainly been accomplished. I have seldom seen a commission that visited the United States which returned to its own country so enthusiastic as this group of teachers and scholars. I cannot speak too highly of the cordial reception given this commission in the various cities which they visited and particularly in the cultural institutions in those cities. The reports in *La Prensa* and *La Nación* and the Argentine papers generally have been most enthusiastic.

The Director General of the Pan American Union commenting upon the visit of the Argentine educators and enclosing clippings from Argentine newspapers wrote as follows:

The visit of the Argentine educators to the United States is having an excellent reaction in Argentina. The enclosed clippings are simply one indication of the attention that is being given to this visit by the leading Argentine newspapers. I feel that the Carnegie Endowment has done a great international service in making this visit possible.

The Carnegie Endowment allotted $6,000 to cover the cost of this visit.

Yale University Students' Visit to Porto Rico

An interesting project of the Interamerican Section which promises to lead to important developments in the International Relations Club work throughout Latin America arose from an incident in April 1928 at Yale University, when a debating team of students from the University of Porto Rico visited Yale to debate in English. They met some of the members of the Centro Español de Yale and expressed a desire to debate in Spanish, if it were possible to find for the purpose a group of students born in the United States and educated in Spanish solely in the United States schools and colleges. The challenge was at once accepted and took place five days later at Yale.

This relationship with the University of Porto Rico has been continued with much interest and enthusiasm. The Porto Rican team returned to New Haven in 1929 and offered a challenge to the team at Yale to send three men to San Juan, Porto Rico, to debate one evening in English and the next in Spanish. This challenge was accepted, and an interesting and important visit was made to the University of Porto Rico on April 9–11, 1929. There the Yale representatives received a most cordial welcome. A banquet was given in their honor and every opportunity was offered them to see the country surrounding San Juan. The debates were held in the theatre of the Escuela Superior Central and were largely attended. Representatives of the press followed the proceedings carefully and gave them much publicity. The first debate which was in English was opened by Dr. MacKinley, Director of the Escuela de Medicina Tropical of the University of Porto Rico, whose address was followed by one from Governor Towner. This debate was won by the students of the University of Porto Rico by a majority of 100 votes. On the following evening the second debate which was held in Spanish, was won by the students from Yale University by a majority of twelve votes. Much favorable comment was made by the press upon the excellent Spanish of the Yale representatives. *El Mundo* of April 12, 1929, in concluding

a four-column article upon the visit of the Yale students and upon the important results of such friendly and intelligent interchange of views wrote as follows:

Extendemos a ambos equipos nuestra cordial y calurosa felicitación por la meritoria labor realizada y también a la Universidad por fomentar actos inter-universitarios de tan alto sentido cultural.

The Dean of Men of the University of Porto Rico, Dr. W. F. O'Reilly, wrote to the Director under date of April 25 as follows:

The undertaking was a complete success and justified every effort made in bringing it about. The discussion, both in English and in Spanish, was ably, vigorously and courteously conducted. The question involved aspects of inter-American relationship of profound interest, not only to the people of this island but to all Hispano-America, and these phases were well brought out and dwelt on by members of both teams.

From the point of social and personal contacts this meeting between the universities was as satisfactory as from that of discussion.

I need not point out to you that, however small, there is in all this a contribution to the great cause for which your organization stands.

May I again assure you of our sincere gratitude for all you did to make the debate possible?

Since this visit took place, International Relations Clubs have been formed both at Yale University and at the University of Porto Rico. In continuance of this policy, a team of three Yale men, members of the International Relations Club of Yale, of American parentage and having learned Spanish solely in the United States, will sail on or about June 20 for a trip to South America to visit the chief universities and to debate in Spanish upon international problems. It is the hope of this debating team, which will be accompanied by a member of the Yale faculty, that International Relations Clubs may be organized, through their efforts, in the universities they visit.

The Division Assistant, who is also Executive Secretary of the International Relations Clubs, has been invited by the University of Habana to be present at the Habana Congress of Universities to be held in February at Habana where she will explain the purpose of the International Relations Clubs in the hope of extending the work into Latin America. Contacts made at Habana will be renewed by the young men from Yale when they visit South America next summer.

To cover the cost of the trip to Porto Rico by the Yale team, the Carnegie Endowment granted an allotment of $560.00.

Reference to the two previous Reports of the Director [1] will reveal interesting accounts of the visit to South America of Mr. Laurence Vail Coleman as representative of the American Association of Museums. As a result of this trip, an important little volume entitled "Directory of Museums in South America" has been published by the American Association of Museums covering a hundred museums in the ten republics of South America. This Directory is of the greatest importance to the work of the Association which has already embarked upon

Directory of Museums in South America

[1] See Year Book, 1928, p. 71 and Year Book, 1929, pp 95–96.

efforts to bring museum directors in North and South America into closer touch through correspondence with key men including those who may be nominated for trips to the United States or for return visits to South America and also with several others who have already made such trips. The Association is in touch with every one of the hundred museums mentioned in the Directory. The bi-weekly newspaper of the Association entitled "The Museum News" is sent regularly to all the directors, and complimentary copies of the Directory have been distributed among them. In concluding the introduction to the Directory, Mr. Coleman makes the following statement:

> A wave of interest in museums is sweeping over the whole world leaving in its path new buildings and increased support. Wherever it is felt, it not only bestows these blessings but also lays upon museums the duty of achieving greater usefulness and gives them opportunity to meet this obligation. In the Republics of South America its influence is felt and alluring vistas of the future are thus opened for a hundred institutions.

The amount of $600 was expended by the Endowment toward the cost of the publication and distribution of this Directory.

Slides to South America

Dr. Víctor Mercante, one of the members of the Argentine Educational Mission which came early in 1929 at the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment to the United States, felt that one of the most effective ways of making use of the information and experiences of the trip was to give a series of lectures in Argentina on the cultural advance of the United States. Dr. Mercante thought that colored slides of the public buildings and educational institutions of the United States to illustrate these lectures would add greatly to the interest of what he had to say, and it was a pleasure to the Endowment to assist him in securing these slides. It is understood by Dr. Mercante that the slides will eventually be deposited with the Instituto Cultural Argentino Norte-Americano at Buenos Aires for permanent preservation. The Director General of the Pan American Union in referring to this contribution wrote as follows: "I believe this is one of the cases where a comparatively small outlay will bring very large returns in appreciation and understanding, and I know that Professor Mercante will be deeply grateful to you."

Books to Latin America

During the summer of 1929 the Director was in receipt of a letter from the President of the National Council of Women of Peru (Consejo Nacional de Mujeres del Perú) at Lima, stating that the Consejo, which is a federation of about fifty women's institutions of Peru, wished very much to increase their library resources. The request was made that copies of the volumes of Biblioteca Interamericana be sent and also a few books dealing with American history and institutions. Through the kindly cooperation of the Pan American Union a small collection of books was sent to Lima as a gift from the Endowment to be placed in the library of the Consejo. As requested, they were reference books and included such titles as:

"The American Commonwealth," by Bryce; "The Rise of American Civilization," by Beard; and "Principles of American Diplomacy," by Moore.

Through the Ecuadorean Consul at New Orleans requests were received in 1929 from two educational institutions of Quito for small collections of books similar to those mentioned in the Annual Report for 1928 under "Books to Latin America." [1] This letter from the Ecuadorean Consul was forwarded to the Director through the kind offices of the Director General of the Pan American Union who cordially supported the requests from Quito in the following words: "It gives me great pleasure to second these requests as I consider this an important means of making the United States better known among the southern republics." In view of this recommendation, the Director was glad to send the books desired. Accordingly a special list of authoritative books, suitable for a medical collection, was made and duly shipped to the Facultad de Medicina, Universidad Central de Quito. Books on education, particularly American educational methods, were chosen and shipped to the Instituto Normal Juan Montalvo. As is customary, these books carry the bookplate of the Carnegie Endowment thereby adding a direct touch between the Endowment and individual readers. The following letters have been received from representatives of these institutions:

REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR
UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL
QUITO
20 de Julio de 1929

DISTINGUIDO CABALLERO:

Neustro entusiasto y patrioto Cónsul del Ecuador en esa Metrópoli, señor doctor don Francisco Banda, se ha dignado conseguir de la amabilidad de usted, el obsequio de trece valiosos libros de medicina para la Biblioteca de esta Universidad, los mismos que se encuentran al servicio de profesores y alumnos.

Al agradecer a usted por tan generoso y gentil obsequio, quiero expresarle también la gratitud de los señores Rector y Decano de la Facultad de Medicina.

Con sentimientos de especial consideración, aprovecho de la oportunidad para subscribirme de usted muy atento y seguro servidor.

(Sgd.) M. E. CADENA ARTEAGA
Secretario General

INSTITUTO NORMAL JUAN MONTALVO
QUITO
28 de Julio de 1929

MUY DISTINGUIDO SEÑOR:

Cumplo con el deber de poner en su conocimiento que el señor L. S. Rowe, Director General de la Unión Panamericana ha tenido la gentileza de enviarme un lote de libros muy interesantes para la Biblioteca del Instituto que dirijo.

Quiero expresar a usted mis más cumplidos agradecimientos por tan valioso donativo, que servirá para conocer las nuevas corrientes educativas que se hallan en boga en su progresista país, y aun para acentuar la amistad que debe existir entre su nación y la nuestra.

Quedo a su entera disposición, como su atento amigo y seguro servidor,

(Sgd.) P. A. CASTRILLÓN

[1] See Year Book, 1929, pp. 98–99.

Administration of the Division in Europe

The Centre Européen of the Division is located at 173, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris VI^e^, and is the headquarters for the work of the Division in Europe. The work is carried on, under the supervision of the Director of the Division, by the Directeur-Adjoint, resident in Paris, who is assisted in his work by the advice and counsel of the Comité d'Administration. This Comité numbers fourteen, drawn from eight different European countries. It has met twice during 1929, on May 27 and December 20, respectively, to consider with the Directeur-Adjoint the outstanding questions concerning the administration and development of the work of the Centre Européen. The minutes of these meetings form an interesting record of important initiatives, discussions, and decisions which are of the greatest help to the Director in planning the work as a whole. During the summer of 1929 the Director spent a brief time in Paris, but circumstances prevented his attending any formal meeting of the Comité, although the reports received and intimate conversations with the Directeur-Adjoint offered opportunity for a general and very satisfactory survey of the work in Europe.

Comité d'Administration

The old French hôtel which houses the organization of the Centre Européen is a center of great activity during the academic year. Visitors seeking information at the library, students coming from or going to the Conference Hall for lectures being given daily except Saturdays and making use of their spare moments by scanning the newspapers in the reading rooms, attendants at the informal teas and social gatherings given by the Endowment, cause a stir and a movement within the old walls which speak well for the growth of the work. The report which follows, while presenting under separate headings the facts in connection with the activities of the Centre Européen, can only give a slight impression of the more subtle influence toward friendlier relations which are exerted through the evident desire of the lecturers and collaborators of the Directeur-Adjoint to make the courses a contribution toward intelligent international understanding through the informal contacts of students of many nationalities, and through the kindly and courteous assistance offered by all the members of the staff of the Centre Européen.

The great success of cooperation with the Institut des Hautes Études Internationales of the University of Paris has necessitated holding lectures three times a week, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. It will be remembered that by agreement with the Institut and with the Centre Européen, the University of Paris accepts these courses as part of the program of the studies leading to its degree. During the year 1929–1930 the following courses which appear on the program of the Institut have been given or are still to take place:

Lectures in Cooperation with l'Institut des Hautes Études Internationales

PREMIER SEMESTRE

Institutions Bancaires Internationales	M. HAMEL, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Strasbourg.
La Russie et la Pacification de l'Orient	M. DE TAUBE, ancien sénateur de Russie, Membre de l'Institut de Droit International.
Principes généraux du Droit International public	M. DE LAPRADELLE, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.
Histoire Diplomatique 1871–1914	M. RENOUVIN, Chargé de cours à la Sorbonne.
Questions Politiques contemporaines (Exercices pratiques)	M. TIBAL, Professeur à l'Université de Nancy, Titulaire de la Chaire Carnegie à Paris.
La Politique Internationale de l'Europe—Politique d'équilibre, Concert européen—Principes des Nationalités	M. DUPUIS, Membre de l'Institut.
Philosophie du Droit des gens	M. LE FUR, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.
Histoire des Institutions: Les bases nationales des nouveaux Etats de l'Europe Orientale	M. TIBAL, Professeur à l'Université de Nancy, Titulaire de la Chaire Carnegie à Paris.
Histoire des Doctrines du Droit International. La Liberté de la Mer	M. GIDEL, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.
Droit Conventionnel: Les traités internationaux —Etudes de quelques traités récents	M. BASDEVANT, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.

DEUXIÈME SEMESTRE

Principes géneraux du Droit International public—Solutions pacifiques des conflits internationaux	M DE LAPRADELLE, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.
Histoire Diplomatique 1871–1914	M. RENOUVIN, Chargé de cours à la Sorbonne.
Questions Politiques Contemporaines (Exercices pratiques)	M. TIBAL, Professeur à l'Université de Nancy, Titulaire de la Chaire Carnegie à Paris.
Les conditions de la coopération européenne en matière économique	M. SERRUYS, ancien Directeur des accords commerciaux au Ministère du Commerce.
Histoire des Institutions: Les bases nationales des nouveaux Etats de l'Europe Centrale	M. TIBAL, Professeur à l'Université de Nancy, Titulaire de la Chaire Carnegie à Paris.
Finances Internationales	M. JÈZE, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.
Traités Internationaux de l'Europe Orientale (1800–1848)	M. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH, Secrétaire Général de l'Institut International de Droit Public.
Le Problème géographique des Frontières européennes	M. J. ANCEL, Agrégé d'histoire et de géographie.
L'expérience de Genève	M. POLITIS, Ministre de Grèce à Paris.

Cours Spéciaux

In addition to the courses mentioned above, a very considerable number of short courses of lectures are offered at the Centre Européen which are not in cooperation with the Institut des Hautes Études Internationales. These lectures are given on Mondays and Thursdays. A certain number of distinguished personalities have lectured. Owing to the fact that many of these lecturers are connected with highly important governmental duties which make it impossible for them to tell long in advance when they will be available, the Centre Européen does not make announcements for

the year, but from time to time by a bulletin stating when these special lectures will be given. Up to this time, the following courses have been announced for 1929–1930:

La Conduite de la Politique Extérieure dans les Democraties	M. JOSEPH BARTHELEMY
Les Principes du Droit Administratif Continental comparés aux Pratiques Administratives Anglaises	M. HENRY BARTHELEMY, Doyen de la Faculté de Droit

Chaire Carnegie

From November until June each year there will be found meeting each Friday at the European Centre, crowding the Conference Hall to overflowing, audiences comprising all nationalities, but with one purpose in mind, that of following the courses of the Chaire Carnegie which have now been given continuously for four years. Dr. André Tibal of the University of Nancy, formerly Directeur of L'Institut Français at Prague, has been the occupant of the Chaire Carnegie since its foundation. His keen interest, his unquestioned ability and his kindly patience in the discussions which follow the lectures have endeared him to all. During the first semester, 1929–1930, the subject chosen was "La Politique Extérieure des Soviets." As was announced in the first lecture of this course, the subject covered the diplomatic and governmental action of Russia in relation to other countries. It did not include a discussion of extra-governmental activities pursued in other countries by such groups as the Comité Directeur of the Third International. The lack of any scientific documentation with regard to these movements, and the particularly controversial and heated atmosphere under which they would have to be considered, made it seem wise to confine the discussions to the foreign policies of Russia which would correspond to the foreign policies of any of the other nations of the world. These lectures have been attended by large audiences from the very beginning. While there is abundant material upon such subjects to be found in the newspapers, the scientific presentation in a lecture course is not usual. The audiences include many nationalities eager to be informed. During the year 1929–1930, the following lectures have been and are being given:

PREMIER SEMESTRE (Novembre à Février)

La politique extérieure des Soviets

Brest-Litowsk; la Conférence de la Paix
L'action contre-révolutionnaire; la Conférence de Gênes
Les Soviets et le Proche-Orient jusqu'en 1923
La Russie et ses voisins (Roumanie, Pologne, Etats baltiques)
La Russie et la grande politique européenne; les Soviets et l'Allemagne
L'activité de la III^e^ Internationale
La Russie, l'Europe et les questions économiques
Politique tzariste et politique soviétique

DEUXIÈME SEMESTRE (Mars à Juin)

L'accès à la mer (1919–1929)

Le problème au XIX^e^ siècle

La Conférence de la Paix: doctrine et faits
La question des ports (Fiume, Dantzig, Memel, Salonique)
L'internationalisation des grandes voies fluviales et ferrées
L'internationalisation des détroits

Four professors have been invited to lecture at the Hochschule für Politik for the academic year 1929–1930 to fill the Carnegie Chair at Berlin. It is planned that these gentlemen shall give two or three conferences and then conduct seminars not only at the Hochschule but at the University of Berlin and in the institutes of various schools there. This has the advantage of making a strong and more lasting impression than by means of public lectures and of reaching specialists in the smaller regions as well as of bringing the Carnegie Chair in more direct and intimate contact with the University of Berlin and different institutes in the city.

Bibliothèque

The number of libraries and the size of their collections is a source of wonder to all visitors to Paris who are interested in books. The difficulty, however, of obtaining access to these libraries, that of knowing just what they contain and especially the length of time required to consult the volumes desired, interferes greatly with the usefulness of many of them. For these reasons, the need of a small, but carefully chosen and highly specialized collection of works on international law, economics, political science and international relations has been felt since the establishment of the European Centre; but it is only since the development of its program of courses of study and of lectures that the greatness of the need, as well as of the opportunity, has been fully realized.

Although the funds expended in connection with the Paris library have been small, the collections have been considerably expanded and completed. All branches of international law have been enriched by a large number of monographs, most of which are of recent date, and more than fifty journals are at present received in the library. A complete set of the publications of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the Mixed Claims Tribunal is now on the shelves. A number of governments have begun to send official publications, documents, and texts of great interest to readers, which are not accessible elsewhere in Paris. In addition to the book catalog, the chief articles in journals and reviews have been listed, and dossiers on international problems are constantly furnished. The library at the Centre Européen furnishes a center of studies, research and documentation, in the fields mentioned above, to students, diplomats, statesmen, scholars, and journalists. It is not too much to say that the clientèle of the library represents the intellectual élite of Paris and of most European countries.

During 1929 the library has been greatly used. In the winter the number of readers per day was rarely below fifty, sometimes over ninety, and at times there have been more than a hundred visitors in a single day. In the spring and during

the summer, the minimum was rarely as low as twenty-five. The library is attended only by specialists, most of whom are engaged in preparing theses or other publications, and, considering the very small space which is available to accommodate these readers, these figures show a development which a year ago would not have seemed possible.

The accompanying chart will show the various nationalities represented by readers in the library. This chart seems to indicate that the European Centre has become a real cross-roads of races and that it can fairly be claimed that all nations meet there to study, to reflect upon and to a certain extent, to create that international mind which the Carnegie Endowment is attempting to develop among the peoples of the world. It is a fair assumption that the racial and national distribution of the readers in the library roughly approximates that of the auditors in the lecture hall, and illustrates the contacts which are constantly increasing and strengthening.

Salle de Lecture

The reading room or *salle de lecture* is found on the street floor of the Centre Européen, and passers-by are attracted to it through the interesting display of books which are found in the windows facing the street. Turning to the left as one enters the courtyard the visitor is shown into a long low-ceilinged room which is always filled with eager readers of the 70 or 80 daily papers and 50 to 60 reviews in foreign languages which are at their disposal. The purpose of the reading room is, as will be seen by the material enumerated above, quite different from that of the library. The readers in the reading room are concerned with the daily news as it is portrayed in the newspapers and current publications. So great has been the demand for this material that the Directeur-Adjoint has regretfully been obliged to limit the right of membership for students to those registered at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques and the Institut des Hautes Études Internationales. For the period under review, forty per cent of the readers have been of French nationality and the majority of foreign students have come from Central Europe and the Balkan States, while there is a fair sprinkling from other and more distant countries, such as Australia, China, Russia and even Abyssinia and Afghanistan. Fifty-two nationalities are now indexed yearly. More than 1,800 cards of admission have been signed by the Directeur-Adjoint. The membership may be estimated as on an average of 400 to 500 each session, and a daily attendance of from forty to fifty readers. The bi-weekly service with the library at Vincennes has continued as usual. In the course of the year 1,255 different books, reviews, and documents have been lent for the use of the readers at the Centre Européen, and every two months hundreds of the newspaper files are sent out to the Vincennes Library to complete the government archives there.

Volume III of *L'Esprit International*, composed of the four quarterly issues in 1929, is perhaps the most significant volume which has yet appeared. The variety of subjects treated, the dignified and authoritative manner in which they

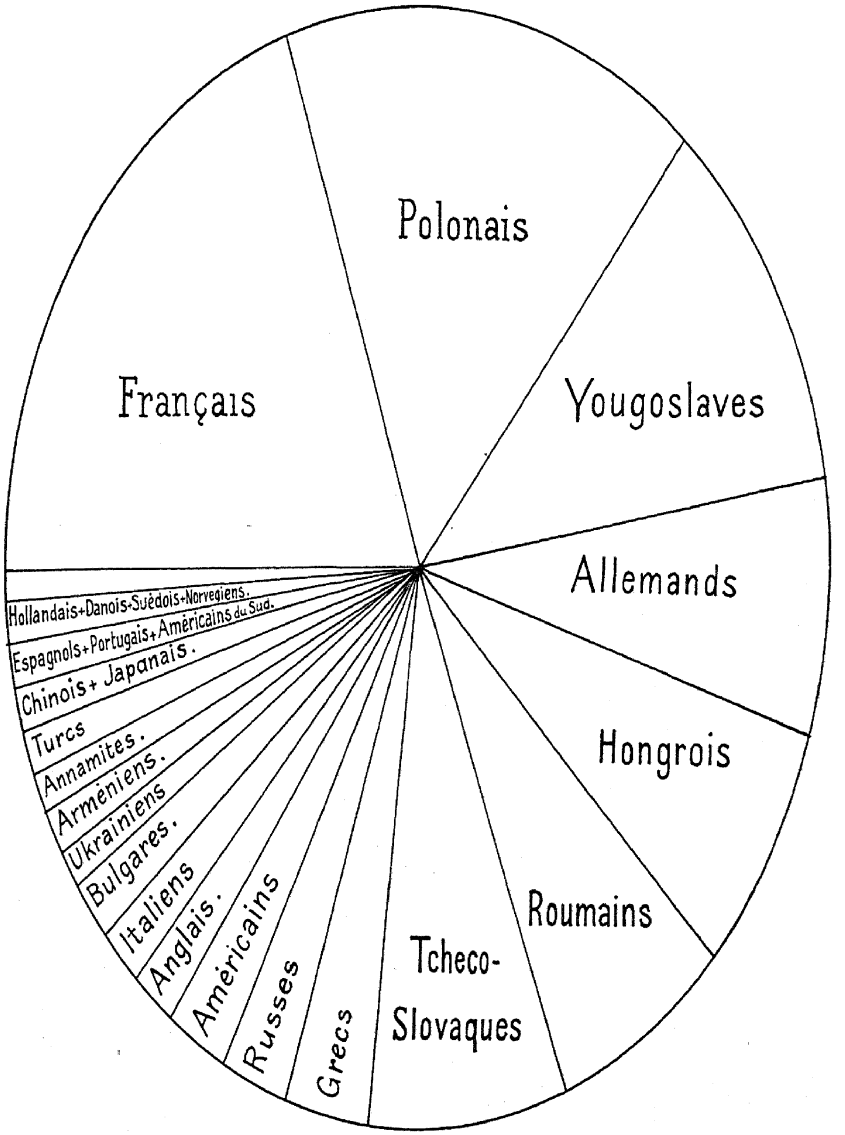


CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGES AMONG THE 1530 STUDENTS USING THE LIBRARY OF THE CENTRE EUROPÉEN OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND JUNE 1, 1929

FRENCH 20%
POLES 16%
JUGOSLAVIANS 11%
GERMANS 9%
HUNGARIANS 8%
RUMANIANS 7%
CZECHOSLOVAKIANS 7%
GREEKS 3%
RUSSIANS 3%

AMERICANS 3%
ENGLISH 2%
ITALIANS 2%
BULGARIANS 3%
UKRANIANS 1%
ARMENIANS 1%
ANNAMITES 1%
TURKS 1%

CHINESE, JAPANESE } 1%
SPANIARDS, PORTUGUESE, SOUTH AMERICANS } 1%
DUTCH, DANES, SWEDES, NORWEGIANS } 1%

are discussed, and the importance of the contributors, have assured its favorable reception. Leading authorities have discussed widely differing subjects, but all of international import, including among others disarmament, the Pact of Paris, Pan American conferences, and freedom of the seas. The choice of the bibliographical material and the *chroniques*, together with the high quality of the reviews, render each issue of this publication an effective aid to all who are seriously studying the course of international events. Perhaps the promptitude with which subscribers can count upon receiving each number also helps towards the growing favor with which it is received. The editorial committee, of which M. Georges Lechartier is the president, is composed of distinguished journalists and scholars whose cooperation is greatly appreciated by the Director.

L'Esprit International

Since the issuance of the last Annual Report, the following bulletins have appeared in the Conciliation Internationale series:

Bulletin No. 1, 1929	
L'Idée de Civilisation	par Ernst-Robert Curtius, Professeur à l'Université de Heidelberg
Bulletin No. 2, 1929	
Le Problème des Minorités	par M. A. Tibal
La Répartition et le rôle des Minorités Nationales en Roumanie	par M. E. de Martonne
Le principe des Nationalités et les Minorités Nationales	par M. Bouglé
Bulletin No. 3, 1929	
L'Esprit International dans l'Enseignement français	par M. A. Desclos, Directeur-Adjoint de l'Office National des Universités
Bulletin No. 4, 1929	
Union Douanière Européenne	par M. Yves LeTrocquer, Député, ancien Ministre Président du Comité Français de l'Union Douanière Européenne
Bulletin No. 5, 1929	
Richard Cobden	par Sir Charles Mallet, Première Conférence Richard Cobden

During 1929 Miss Florence Wilson, who is in charge of the work of developing International Relations Clubs or *Cercles des Relations Internationales* under the direction of the Centre Européen, has made a third trip to the Balkans and the Near East visiting Clubs already established and developing new ones. Everywhere this representative of the Carnegie Endowment has been most cordially received and has found a lively interest among the students and university authorities. In some of the countries visited, the heads of the governments have taken an earnest interest. The Dowager Queen of Roumania granted an interview, as did also King Boris of Bulgaria. In Greece the Prime Minister was a cordial host. In Turkey a Club of thirty students in the School of Law at

Cercles des Relations Internationales et Collections de la Pensée Internationale

Angora has been established, and a Club is also well organized in the University of Stamboul. An interesting illustration of the extent of the influence of the Endowment's work was found in the fact that the professor of constitutional law at the University of Stamboul was making use of the reports of the lectures being delivered at the Centre Européen at Paris. In Roumania, Clubs have been organized in the University of Bucharest and also in the training school for teachers at Cluj. This latter Club is especially important, as a large number of the village people of Transylvania are reached in this way.

Upon her return from her very interesting and important trip, Miss Wilson reported the following Clubs: three in Yugoslavia, three in Roumania, five in Turkey, four in Greece, one in Bulgaria, and one in Egypt. This list, taken in connection with the list reported in 1928, shows that the field in the Near East and the Balkans has been effectively covered. Work will now be directed toward developing Clubs in western Europe. The eight Clubs established in Great Britain are actively at work.

Miss Wilson devoted much of her time in the spring of 1929 in preparing for the Conference held at Oxford [1] between British students and representatives of International Relations Clubs in America, and it was through her untiring efforts that the interesting Continental trip taken by the American representatives following the Conference was made such a great success.

Institutes and Congresses

Chautauqua Institution

Unusual interest was shown, in preparing the program for the 56th Annual Assembly of the Chautauqua Institution in the summer of 1929, in the study of The New Germany. The Chautauqua Woman's Club was pesirous of securing an eminent German to deliver lectures at this Assembly which would give a fair and non-partisan view of the developments in Germany during recent years. The Director was glad to cooperate by sending to the Assembly Dr. Walther Merck, who was at this time in New York on the Faculty of the Lincoln School of Teachers College. Dr. Merck kindly agreed to extend his stay in the United States for an additional month in order to accept the invitation from the Chautauqua Woman's Club. He delivered two important lectures as follows:

July 2, afternoon—The New Germany, Intellectual Movement and Aspirations.
July 3, afternoon—The New Germany, Economic, Social and Political Aspects.

The expenditure for this purpose by the Endowment was $350.

The first meeting of the International Congress of Psychologists to be held in America took place at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, September 1–7, 1929. The Congress was held under the auspices of the American Psy-

[1] See page 69.

chological Association, and the latter's annual meeting, which usually takes place in December, was merged with that of the International Congress. Eight hundred and twenty-six members attended, and the total registration including wives of the members was 1,051. American members came from 42 states and from Canada, Mexico, and Porto Rico. The foreign members were from 21 countries. England led with 22, Germany 17, Russia 10, The Netherlands 8, India 6, and Austria, France, Japan, and Switzerland, 5 each. The governments of China, Belgium, Denmark, The Netherlands, India, and Greece appointed official representatives. This made possible foreign representation of the highest rank from a wide range of the countries actually active in psychology. All the members of the Congress and their wives were housed in the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle, and meals were served in the University dining-hall. The foreigners were guests of Yale during the week of the Congress.

Congress of Psychologists

The fact that all the attending psychologists lived in one building helped to preserve the unity of the unusually large group, and the beautiful court of the dormitory offered an inviting place for many impromptu discussions, which frequently lasted into the small hours of the morning. Arrangements were made for excursions in the afternoon to the various laboratories and other places of interest in New Haven. Before the meeting, the foreign members visited Princeton and Columbia Universities, and at the close of the session they were given the opportunity of seeing Harvard, Clark, Smith, Wellesley, and the biological station at Woods Hole.

The general scheme of the program committee was to obtain papers from the largest possible number of members, in order that the proceedings should present a true idea of the present status and tendencies of psychology throughout the world. In order to carry out this plan, it was arranged to have twenty-minute papers by invitation in the morning sessions and numerous symposia in the afternoon, with papers of eight minutes in length. The evenings were devoted to lectures by a selected number of distinguished men. At the close of the Congress, there was a general impression that never before had there been such a profitable exchange of views among psychologists from almost every country of the world, and the optimistic opinion was expressed that a real advance had been made in international cooperation for the study of behavior.

An interesting and detailed account of this Congress will be found in Science Volume LXX, No. 1816, pages 364–368.

The Endowment contributed $5,000 toward the expenses of the visiting foreign delegates who were in attendance.

The thirteenth International Physiological Congress, composed of the world's leading representatives of the experimental medical sciences, met in the United States in August, the occasion representing the first meeting of the Congress outside Europe during the forty years of its history. This thirteenth Congress held its formal sessions at the Harvard Medical

Congress of Physiologists

School, Boston, August 19–23, 1929. The foreign members spent August 24 in Woods Hole, visiting the Marine Biological Laboratories and the United States Fish Commission Laboratories. Many of them spent the following day at Yale University. From August 26–30, inclusive, they were in New York visiting Columbia University, Cornell Medical School, the Rockefeller Institute, the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, and the laboratories of the Department of Genetics of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, situated at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. Thereafter an appreciable number visited Toronto University and McGill University, Montreal, on their way homeward. The total membership of the Congress was 1,606 from 41 nations, comprising 1,066 members from the United States and Canada, and 540 from foreign countries.

The project of holding the Congress in the United States raised unprecedented problems. It was feared that the distance and cost of attendance might render the gathering less representative than at previous meetings. Two methods were utilized to facilitate the attendance of European physiologists. Through an allotment made by the Carnegie Endowment, a limited number of foreign scientists selected by a European committee received definite subventions toward the expenses of trans-Atlantic travel. The sixty-six recipients of such financial aid came from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

The second method that was used to increase the facilities for foreign attendance was through the aid of personal hospitality while in the United States. The foreign members were the guests of the American members, and their necessary living expenses were met from funds raised in this country. The nominal hosts were the members of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. The funds at their disposal were provided by a voluntary assessment on themselves and by generous contributions from private sources. The guests were housed in the dormitories of Harvard University while in Boston, and in those of Columbia University while in New York. Meals were served at the two universities, and transportation within and between the two cities was provided.

At the formal sessions of the Congress four hundred and ninety-five scientific communications were presented, many of these being of great importance in the development of physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, and medicine. The official languages were English, French, German and Italian. These were employed interchangeably, and during the entire period a spirit of extraordinary satisfaction appeared to prevail, in which the scientific advances that had been made in recent years were discussed without thought of barriers erected either by nations or by languages. The scientific proceedings have been published in Volume XC of the American Journal of Physiology.

No less important than the innumerable instances of scientific progress that were revealed was the pronounced spirit of international friendliness that char-

acterized the meeting. This was reiterated in formal addresses and private conversations. The key-note was given by the president of the Congress, Professor William H. Howell of Johns Hopkins University, in his opening address, in which he said: "This large assembly from all quarters of the globe is convincing proof of the potency of a great humanitarian ideal to rescue international amity among men of science from the evil effects of the stresses and passions engendered by political and economical differences." Later Professor Emil Abderhalden of the University of Halle, one of the leaders of the German delegation, remarked: "The savants who in each nation pursue the solution of the same problems, with the same methods and the same technique, should be united by an ideal, the service of truth, before which all political frontiers fall." Similar sentiments were expressed by many others.

The Carnegie Endowment contributed $10,000 to aid in enhancing the prestige and international importance of this Congress.

The third annual session of the Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations of the University of Georgia was held at Athens, Georgia, July 8–19, 1929.

Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations, University of Georgia

In preparing the program the committee kept in mind the two fields of interest to be served, namely, international affairs and problems of peculiar importance to Georgia and to the other southern states. Hence, among the addresses were some devoted to world affairs, others devoted to the entire south, and still others, the larger number, devoted to Georgia problems. Underlying all the discussions, however, was the belief that the public consciousness ought to be awakened to the importance of many problems now confronting the world at large. In so far as these problems are to be settled by conference or by legislative enactment, leaders must have the support of an enlightened public opinion. Unfortunately, few persons feel deep concern about public affairs. Noteworthy improvement in either international relations or in local and state government and welfare must depend in large measure upon the degree to which this wide-spread indifference is overcome.

The program included round tables, conferences, and formal addresses. Those dealing with international problems were as follows:

DR. CHARLES A. BEARD, formerly professor of politics, Columbia University; President, American Political Science Association. Subject: Danger Spots in Europe.

M. GEORGES LECHARTIER, editor of *Journal des Débats* and editor-in-chief of *L'Esprit International*. Subject: The Reparations Problem and The Freedom of the Seas.

DR. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, professor of history, Columbia University, and Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Subjects: An Entente of the Sea Powers and Its Relation to the League of Nations; and The Politics of Power or International Cooperation.

COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY. Subjects: Bolshevism: A New Experiment in Government; and Russia and World Peace.

The Carnegie Endowment allotted $5,000 toward the expenses of this Institute.

Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia

The third session of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia, designed like its predecessors to advance the popular understanding of current public questions, was held August 4–17, 1929. The program was limited primarily to a study and discussion of governmental problems of national, state, and local concern, and to the economic and social conditions underlying them. Invitations to participate were extended to recognized scholars and research workers in various fields, and to outstanding men and women in practical politics and public service.

The feature of the Institute in which the Carnegie Endowment was particularly interested was the round table on "Our Latin-American Relations," the object of which was to discover the problems that exist and afford opportunity for discussion of them from all points of view for the purpose of helping to create an informed public opinion. It was especially desired that there be a frank exposition of Latin-American views on interamerican problems and controversies, and an opportunity for debate on these views by citizens of the United States present.

An indication of the importance attributed to this round table is the very wide publicity it received not only in the United States but also in Europe and South and Central America. Extensive reports of each session were cabled to Europe and South and Central America, and the debates were featured in important Latin-American journals and commented on editorially.

The round table, led by Dr. Clarence H. Haring of Harvard University, was attended by an average of thirty-five persons a day. The speakers included men and women who are devoting themselves in many fields to a study of Latin-American problems, and the audiences were composed of persons whose wide knowledge of, and experience in, Latin-American questions made the discussions that followed the addresses exceptionally interesting.

The topics for discussion at the six sessions of the round table were:

Press Relations and Educational Problems
Foreign Investments in Latin America
Interamerican Treaties of Conciliation and Arbitration
Tariff Problems
Mexico
Political Relations with Central American and Caribbean States

In addition, three evening addresses dealing with Latin-American problems were given, and an Open Forum was held at which the question "Does the policy of refusing to recognize Latin-American governments set up by force work to the best advantage of the United States and of the Latin-American countries concerned?" was discussed. The three evening addresses were "The American

Electoral Mission in Nicaragua" by General Frank R. McCoy, "The Dilemma of Intervention" by Doctor Henry Kittredge Norton, and "The Monroe Doctrine" by Honorable Hugh Gordon Miller.

The Endowment contributed toward the cost of conducting the round table on "Our Latin-American Relations" the sum of $5,000.

Mid-West Institute of International Relations

The Indiana Council on International Relations is a state organization with an enrollment of 2400 members founded in 1926. Its work for the better understanding of international relations has steadily increased in influence and effectiveness. With the opening of the year 1929, the state board of this council decided to hold, if possible, a Mid-West Institute on International Relations which should serve the middle states as similar institutes have served other parts of the country. The Council, therefore, made formal application to the Carnegie Endowment for financial aid in its interesting undertaking and through the cooperation of the Endowment the first meeting of the Mid-West Institute on International Relations was held at the Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 16, 17 and 18, 1929. The purpose of this Institute was set forth as follows: "The purpose of those sponsoring the Mid-West Institute on International Relations is informational through a helpful survey of the problems of international relations and the part of the United States in them."

The program was divided into round table discussions for the morning sessions, general conferences for the afternoon, and public addresses for the evening meetings. The major emphasis was placed on the relationship of the three Americas, but important phases of the Far East and European questions were discussed. The subjects appearing on the program were:

Latin America
The Far East
The Press and World Relationships
The League of Nations
The World Court
The Paris Pact
The Reorganization of the State Department
Anglo-American Relationships
The Church and World Peace

Membership numbered 419 and was extended to those whose interest and experience had fitted them to take a constructive part in the round table and general conference discussions. Visitors were admitted to the public lectures. A comprehensive syllabus of discussion questions was prepared for the use of the delegates. Upon reporting on the Institute, Mrs. W. S. Lockhart, Executive Secretary of the Indiana Council on International Relations, wrote as follows:

The success was made possible by the enthusiastic cooperation of educational and organizational leaders throughout the middle west. The members of the Advisory Board who gave of their

time and service and others who lent their name, have had a large share in making the conference possible. We believe that a Mid-West Institute will prove of great benefit to this section of our country. There are many problems that face us as citizens of the middle states A large majority of our citizens know nothing about our foreign affairs For our country's good it is vital that they be informed. Probably the Mid-West Institute, held each year will be the most effective way of giving out this information

The Endowment contributed $2000 toward the work of the Institute.

Institute of Pacific Relations

In 1929, for the first time in its existence, the Institute of Pacific Relations met for its biennial conference outside of Honolulu. From October 28 to November 9, 1929, 341 private individuals who had left their homes in Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, Japan, Korea, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, The Philippines, the Soviet Union, and the United States, met at Kyoto, Japan, to attend the Third Biennial Conference of the Institute. Some of those who were present and returned to their homes went entirely around the world "to take part in this new search of democracy for ways whereby peoples bordering on the Pacific may live more satisfactorily with each other." This change of location was more than a change in geography. A relatively neutral meeting ground was given up for what is the very heart of that part of the Orient to which Pacific problems are matters of life and death. This at once secured more influential participation by Orientals and greater interest on the part of their press and public. The Chairman of the Conference was Dr. Inazo Nitobe, and several members of the House of Peers and the Imperial Diet were in attendance. Other distinguished Japanese who attended were Count Kabayama, Count Soyeshima, Baron Sakatani and M. Hanihara, formerly Ambassador to the United States. The British group was led by Viscount Hailsham, Lord Chancellor in the Baldwin Ministry; the Canadian by Newton W. Rowell, for some years President of the Canadian Privy Council, and the Australian by F. W. Eggleston, recently Attorney General of the State of Victoria. The Chairman of the American group was Jerome D. Greene of Lee, Higginson & Co., Chairman of the Pacific Council.

The sessions were officially opened on the morning of October 28 in the Hinode Auditorium with a number of Japanese guests especially invited for the occasion. Dr. Nitobe gave the opening address, and the response for the guest members of the Conference was given by Lord Hailsham. Messages of greeting and interest were read from the Prime Minister or Chief of State of each member country. The opening luncheon was held at the Miyako Hotel with a large number of Japanese guests as well as all of the members of the Conference and their families. In the evening the first general session was held, at which time the Chairmen of the member groups gave brief abstracts of their opening statements which had been distributed in full printed form.

The program for the Conference which originated out of the questions raised because of the cultural, political, and economic pressure of the diverse populations

of the Pacific one upon the other was divided into round tables with plenary evening sessions. The subjects discussed at the round tables were the following:

Machine Age and Traditional Culture
Industrialization
Food and Population
China's Foreign Relations
Manchuria
Financial Elements in China's Foreign Relations
Concessions and Settlements
Diplomatic Relations in the Pacific
Extraterritoriality

The program of the evening sessions opened on the first evening with statements by the various national groups. Subsequent evenings of the conference with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays were devoted to the following subjects:

Machine Age and Culture
Industrialization and Labor
The Old Culture and the New Knowledge
Manchuria
What has the League of Nations to offer for the Pacific Area?
Forestalling International Dangers arising from Food and Population Problems
Diplomatic Relations in the Pacific
Labor and the Pacific

The discussions forming part of this program were given so much publicity all over the world that it is not necessary to comment upon them here nor upon the distinguished speakers who conducted them. It is, however, a satisfaction to the Director to record that the Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment, who was in attendance at the Conference as an official delegate, happily presented a proposal for the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, which evoked favorable comment and prepared the way for more enlightened consideration of the whole problem in the future.

Serious work at Kyoto was supplemented by many entertainments provided by the Japanese public. To every member of the Conference and to all members of families the Japanese Government issued railway passes for Korea, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Japanese Imperial Railways. The electric railway companies in Kyoto extended the same courtesy. The Governor and Mayor of Nara and the Governor and Mayor of Kyoto were extremely courteous and hospitable; the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce, the Japan Welcome Society and the Osaka Mainichi arranged luncheons, excursions and teas; the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Isaka gave a delightful luncheon and puppet show in honor of the Conference, at which time Osaka vied with Nara and Kyoto in extending the courtesies of the city to the guests; and the following individuals gave lunches, teas or in other ways entertained the entire membership of the Confer-

ence: Dr. and Mrs. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. T. Nomura, Baron Takuma Dan, President of the Japan Economic Federation and the Industry Club of Japan, Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Minister of Finance, Viscount E. Shibusawa, and Baron K. Shidehara. The highest point in the entertainment of the Japanese Committee was the Chrysanthemum Party on November 12th in the Imperial Gardens at the invitation of the Emperor.

There is no possibility of giving in these pages any adequate account of this Conference or of commenting upon its far-reaching significance. The official report will in due time be published and distributed from the offices of the Institute at Honolulu, Hawaii. The reader is referred to the extensive reports in the press and current magazines and to the articles appearing in serious journals by delegates who attended.

The Carnegie Endowment granted an allotment of $20,000 toward the expenses connected with the holding of this Conference.

World Conference on Adult Education

The first World Conference on Adult Education was held at Cambridge, England, August 22–29, 1929. It was estimated that about 410 persons were in attendance and more than forty countries were represented. Among these were the widely separated sections of the British Commonwealth of Nations, practically all the principal countries of continental Europe (except Russia), Persia, China, Japan, Iceland, Mexico, and the United States of America.

The World Association for Adult Education, which organized this Conference, was founded in 1919 by the efforts of Dr. Albert Masterman and his British associates and has extended its influence until today it occupies a recognized place in all international councils on educational matters. The control of the organization during its formative years has been in the hands of the British. As a result of the new constitution of the Association adopted at Cambridge, the control has passed from British hands to those of an executive committee to consist eventually of the representatives of the seven ethnogeographic groups and the chairman and vice-chairman of the Association's Council *ex officio*. This executive committee will have undisputed power over the affairs of the Association during the year to come, and during this period will formulate the working rules and agreements under which a large council may be formed to consist of national representatives, in number not to exceed five from any one nation. In this manner it will be possible for all countries possessing a recognized interest in adult education to become represented on the central Council of the World Association.

It is characteristic of adult education that it finds expression in a variety of forms and presents diverse aspects, being largely dependent upon the actual needs of a community arising at the same time out of environment and history. The idea and plan of the Conference was, therefore, to bring together men and women who are taking part in the development of adult education throughout

the world, for the purpose of explaining and discussing the operation of basic principles in the light of the knowledge gained from actual work and experience.

At the Conference there were (1) general sessions, in which the subjects were presented by representative speakers who had at their disposal the material contributed by the constituent and supporting bodies of the Association; (2) sectional meetings, in which various aspects of the problems submitted to the Conference in the principal papers were debated under conditions favorable to a free interchange of thought; and (3) group meetings, in which there was opportunity for discussion of particular problems and their treatment among delegates engaged in identical tasks in other countries.

The outstanding result of this Conference is that the educational groups in the various nations find themselves in possession of a new international relation capable of mutual helpfulness and progressing toward that international understanding which is the only sound basis for world peace.

Those interested to learn more of this Conference are referred to the Journal of Adult Education published by the American Association for Adult Education, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City.

The Carnegie Endowment made a grant of $9,100 toward the expenses of the American delegation attending this Conference.

Cooperation in Library Work

The work described in the last two Annual Reports[1] has continued steadily and effectively during the period under review. Dr. William Warner Bishop, of the University of Michigan, went to Rome in the latter part of June and remained for three weeks checking over various matters at the Vatican and making suggestions of a technical sort to the various persons engaged in these operations. He found that the heating and ventilating apparatus installed for the new bookstack was working successfully, and the Vatican authorities expressed much satisfaction over its installation. Mr. Angus S. Macdonald, President of Snead & Co., reported that as a result of his studies in introducing this apparatus in the Vatican Library he believes he can in the future make important modifications in the designs for the heating and ventilating of library bookstacks.

Vatican Library

The installation of a photo-duplicating apparatus is one of the features of the last year's work. The apparatus was provided by the Endowment, and the Vatican fitted up the necessary quarters. This work was contemplated from the first, but was not possible until the new stack was built. The photographing room and the dark room have been provided from space formerly used for book storage. This new apparatus will enable the Library to supply excellent prints of manuscripts, engravings, maps, pages from printed books, and the like at very reasonable prices. It will also take films from which contact prints can be made in any number desired.

[1] See Year Books, 1928, pp. 81–86; 1929, pp. 115–120.

Printed Books. The work of cataloging and classifying on a modern system the printed books in the Library, begun as a demonstration by the American party in 1928, has been continued by the Vatican authorities with the aid of Mr. John Ansteinsson of Trondhjem, Norway, at the expense of the Endowment. The results of this operation have been successful even beyond expectation, and the alphabetical author catalog is proving very useful and convenient. With the new stacks which enable for the first time in a century an orderly, convenient and compact arrangement of the printed books, and with a combined general finding list made by filing in one alphabet cards for the various collections, the situation of a reader desiring books and of the officials anxious to serve him is greatly changed for the better. The complete work in regard to printed books contemplates the four following catalogs: (1) an "official catalog on cards, comprising entries of all sorts. This is for the use of the catalogers and the staff of the library; (2) a public catalog on cards, including authors, titles and subjects; (3) a systematic catalog, registering the books in classification order, following the Library of Congress schedules; and (4) a catalog of the books in the great Reference Reading Room. The last of these is approaching completion, the other three as yet represent only a fraction of the entire library, but a very considerable fraction."

Manuscripts. The work in the Summary Index of Manuscripts is going exceptionally well. The same people have continued their work, and an additional assistant who is especially expert in certain types of Latin manuscripts is assisting in preparing the cards. Over twenty thousand index cards have now been written, giving sufficient details to identify a manuscript. Every complete treatise, and other considerable portions of a manuscript which could be asked for, is recorded with sufficient clearness to enable that manuscript to be produced in five minutes. This most difficult and important work has likewise made excellent progress.

Incunabula. Real progress has also been made in respect to the incunabula catalog. During the year a large amount of cataloging has been accomplished, duplicates have been sorted and studied for variations, and more incunabula have been discovered and identified by the modern type system. The greater part of the Vatican incunabula has been satisfactorily catalogd and good progress made on preparing copy for a printed catalog.

Dr. Bishop in conference with Monsignor Tisserant learned that an additional cataloger could be very helpfully employed at the Vatican Library if he could receive training in the United States. Following the suggestion, Dr. Riccardo Matta was chosen from several promising candidates to come to the United States to study at the University of Michigan Library School. Dr. Matta is a graduate of the University of Turin and a highly trained classical scholar who has already published some excellent articles. He is devoting himself seriously to his studies at the University of Michigan Library School and will, without doubt, return to Rome well equipped to take up his work at the Vatican.

In his report to the Director upon returning from Rome in August, Dr. Bishop said: "It is most gratifying to be able to report that the evidences of progress and of a modern spirit referred to in my last report are even more visible now. The new stacks, the great card catalog of the Library of Congress, the steel filing cases for cards, the ventilating apparatus, and the stack elevators were all the subject of constant remark and enthusiasm alike by the Library staff and by the members of the International Bibliographical Congress. The constant support and the critical approval of His Holiness have been most encouraging and gratifying."

This work is one of the outstanding evidences of that international intellectual cooperation which the Division so constantly and so earnestly promotes.

The cost of the work of the Endowment at the Vatican Library for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, was $30,231.18.

Books to St. Andrews University Library

On the recommendation of Professor Randolph G. Adams of the University of Michigan, one of the Visiting Carnegie Professors at St. Andrews University, St. Andrews, Scotland, for three weeks in April 1929, a small collection of carefully chosen books was sent to the library of St. Andrews University. While these books were sent as a supplement to and source of reference in connection with Professor Adams' lectures and conferences, they were also presented to the University Library in continuation of the policy of the Endowment of presenting from time to time to various university libraries throughout the world a small collection of standard books on American history, biography, and institutions. A study of former reports of the Division will show that such collections have been of great use to professors and students who are constantly referring to them and it is hoped that this will be the case at the University of St. Andrews.

The Endowment expended $1,391.67 to purchase and forward this collection.

Middle Temple Library

Some time ago the Director received from the Chairman of the Library Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York the suggestion that financial aid be granted to the Middle Temple of London for building up and maintaining its library of American law reports and statutes. It was reported that the Middle Temple was making a serious effort to build up its American Law Library, as with the ever-increasing international contacts of the present day the existence of such a library in London is essential both to American lawyers working in London and to English lawyers in London who are dealing with American matters. The Director presented this suggestion to the Trustees who acted favorably upon it, feeling that such a gift would be a real contribution toward better international understanding. A comprehensive and authoritative statement of the situation and needs of the Middle Temple Library with respect to American books and reports was sub-

mitted by the Librarian and Keeper of the Records, and the task of supplying these needs was delegated to the Library Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The work of assembling and shipping the books is about completed, and when they are received in London they will be formally presented. In a letter to the Director under date of July 9, 1929, the Librarian and Keeper of Records, H. A. C. Sturgess, Esquire, wrote as follows:

> May I take this opportunity to convey to you my personal thanks for your very generous interest in this library? As Librarian of the Middle Temple, I do assure you that my appreciation of such a gift cannot be adequately expressed in words. It has been a long-standing ambition of mine to have a complete set of American Law Reports in this Library, and, by your kindness and the munificence of the Carnegie Endowment, this ambition now seems likely to be satisfied. I believe that this donation will go far towards further cementing the happy relations which already exist between the English and American Bars.

Visit of Mr. Kolbjörn Fjeld to the United States

During the present academic year Mr. Kolbjörn Fjeld of the reference department of the Deichmanske Bibliotek of Oslo, Norway, is attending the School of Library Service, at Columbia University, through invitation of the Carnegie Endowment. Mr. Fjeld holds a diploma from l'École de Bibliothécaires of Paris. The Norwegian libraries are, with but few exceptions, founded and administered by American methods, and as Mr. Fjeld will undoubtedly be associated with the future development of the library system in Norway it was felt that a year's study in the United States would be a direct contribution to still closer collaboration between American and Norwegian libraries. Consequently a grant of $1,500 was made to Mr. Fjeld to enable him to conduct his studies in this country.

American Library Association—Foreign Work

The cooperation of the Endowment in the foreign work of the American Library Association during the period under review comes under two headings which are closely allied. The first was a contribution towards the expenses of the official delegates of the American Library Association to attend the World Library and Bibliographical Congress in Italy, June 15–30, 1929. The importance of this Congress is demonstrated by the number of those in attendance which reached over 1,400; 800 from foreign countries and the remaining from Italy. Seventy Americans were present, forming apparently the largest group from any country outside of Italy. Dr. Herbert Putnam had been made head of the American delegation, but at his earnest request this responsibility was passed to Mr. Keogh as President of the American Library Association. On the morning of June 15 the Congress was formally opened by the Minister of Education, the Governor of Rome, Senator Cippico, and Signor Mussolini.

The Congress dealt directly with international relations through three special sections which met together as the International Committee. A preliminary meeting of this Committee was held on June 14, which Dr. Bishop attended as a member and Mr. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Associa-

tion by invitation, and later, members of this Committee with a few additional specially invited guests were entertained at a banquet by the president of the local committee, Senator Cippico. On the following day, members of the International Committee were received by His Majesty the King at the Quirinal Palace. On the afternoon of June 16, the delegates were received by His Holiness in the Sistine Hall of the Vatican Library. Mr. Milam in making his report used the following significant phrase with reference to the visit: "After he had shaken hands all around he gave us an address as a colleague."

Having so successfully started, the Congress continued each day its work of helpful discussion and interchange of technical knowledge and of friendly social contacts. At the last general session on June 30, after many speeches of thanks and farewell, the following resolution was adopted:

Before dispersing, the members of the first World Library and Bibliographical Congress solemnly declare that, in the domain of higher education, as well as in the field of popular instruction, the library should be placed in the first rank of existing organizations, for without the library it would not be possible for the investigator to extend the boundaries of knowledge nor for the people to continue this self-education.

Therefore, state and municipal authorities should encourage and develop libraries equally with the universities and schools not only with reference to their budgets but also with respect to technical, intellectual and social matters.

That only thus will the different countries be provided with the means necessary to the cultivation of the spirit and intellectual advancement which are the highest ends of civilization.

The Congress has been described in an article by Mr. T. W. Koch appearing in *Library Journal*, September 1 and September 15, 1929. Those who are interested are referred to the *Journal* for details of the meetings, the hospitality, and the excursions made by the delegates.

The Endowment contributed $3,000 toward the expenses of the American delegates.

The second way in which the Endowment cooperated with the American Library Association was through a contribution toward the preparation and display of exhibits, and exhibit material for library schools and library conferences in different parts of the world. These exhibits were three in number, and the Assistant Secretary of the American Library Association reported upon them as follows:

World Library and Bibliographical Congress, Rome, Italy.—The American Library Association prepared a somewhat extensive exhibit for the Congress, including a set of fifty posters and copies of three American speeches to be delivered at the Congress for free distribution. The Committee on Library Work with Children sent a collection of fifty-four American children's books, together with a printed list of these for distribution. On invitation a number of American libraries and firms participated in the American exhibit. An excellent room for the American material was selected in the Gallery of Modern Art, where all exhibits were placed. The exhibit was left in place until July 15, 1929, when it was returned to America with the exception of the American Library Association posters and collection of Children's books, which were sent by request to Miss Margaret S. Demchevsky at Sofia, Bulgaria, to be exhibited in the fall.

Ibero-American Exposition, Seville, Spain.—At the request of the United States Government, acting through the Committees on International Relations and on Library Cooperation with the Hispanic Peoples, the American Library Association prepared an exhibit of books for the Ibero-American Exposition held in Seville during the summer of 1929. More than one hundred American publishers cooperated in this undertaking by contributing copies of their publications, which had been specifically requested by American Library Association Headquarters from a list made up for the occasion. Altogether about seven hundred books were donated. These were on many subjects and were intended to give a picture of American culture and institutions to the tourist, the casual reader or the student.

World Federation of Education Association Conference, Geneva, Switzerland.—For this Conference the Committee on Library Work with Children, in cooperation with the Headquarters office, prepared a collection of about two hundred representative American children's books; a printed list of the books with annotations; an article on library work with children in the United States by Anne Carroll Moore; and a collection of posters illustrating American library work with children.

The Assistant Secretary in submitting this report also added, "The demands made by other countries on the resources of the American Library Association Headquarters are constantly growing and were it not for the generosity of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace many of them would have to go unregarded. Even as it is, our capacity is taxed to the utmost."

The Endowment contributed $2,000 in support of this work.

Careful reading of the foregoing pages will indicate how earnestly the Trustees and their administrative staff are aiming effectively to carry out the noble hopes and wishes expressed by Mr. Carnegie in his letter of December 14, 1910, which brought the Endowment into existence. As the years pass, it becomes increasingly certain that if Mr. Carnegie at that period seemed in advance of his time, he was far less so than many wise men then thought and imagined.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
Director.

NEW YORK,
March 1, 1930.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

In the report which the Director had the honor of submitting to the Trustees for the year 1928, various matters and agencies of an international character were mentioned and described, their relation to the movement for peaceful settlement pointed out, and likewise the connection which the Division of International Law could be said to have sustained toward them. The matters and agencies are as important now as then, but certain of them will be mentioned rather in passing than dwelt upon, so as not to duplicate the report of the past year, and that larger space may be had for phases which may seem to have a more present interest than in the past twelve months.

It will only be necessary in this connection to call attention to the position of the Pact in international law and in its development.

The first article is but a phrase—but a very important one, involving as it does a renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. The Prussian general, Clausewitz, who had served through the Napoleonic Wars and understood the place which war occupied in the plans of the great Napoleon, looked upon war as did his master, and therefore presented it as an instrument of national policy.

The Pact of Paris[1]

There are some fifty-eight signatories or adherents which have ratified the Pact, and it may be said that the signature of each of the contracting parties is to be looked upon as a solemn repudiation of the doctrine. War may indeed break out, but to the signatories it is not to be regarded, as was the case with Clausewitz, as an instrument of national policy. It is no longer a policy; it is, in view of the second article agreeing to submit all disputes of every kind whatsoever to pacific settlement, to be considered as an accident instead of a predetermined policy, if the good faith of the signatories is pledged, as we must admit that it is.

The statesmen of the future, it is to be hoped, may be able to consider the form of peaceable settlement appropriate to the dispute which is engaging their attention without the distraction of mobilization. They will be able, it is believed, because of the Pact of Paris, to look upon peaceful settlement as an agency of national policy; and as thinking in terms of war produced war, it is reasonable to suppose that thinking in terms of peace is bound to produce peace. It is not to be

[1] For the genesis of the Pact of Paris and the influence of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, through Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, its President, see Secretary's Report, pp. 30–31.

supposed, however, that war may not occur, for those signatories of the Pact which are members of the League of Nations are understood to have accepted the Pact with the reservation of their duties under the League, which contemplates war under specified conditions, and it is not merely a supposition but a fact that the Pact of Paris is subordinated to the reservation of self-defense, including a resort to arms on the part of each signatory against an armed attack. To some it may seem that self-defense may cover a multitude of sins; and it is indeed difficult to determine whether a resort to force is or is not in self-defense. But the difficulty is not confined to international law; it exists also in municipal law, without, however, closing our courts of justice. Is there any reason to believe that, with good faith, internationalists will be less able to cope with the exception than their municipal brethren? The renunciation of war is in fact an acceptance of the law of peaceful settlement as an instrument of international policy, with the result that international relations can henceforth be said to be submitted to due process of law.

Permanent Court of International Justice

The origin, nature and function of an International Court of Justice have been so frequently referred to in the Director's reports that nothing more would seem to be needed than the statement that the Permanent Court of International Justice is the agency through which due process of law between nations is exercised. There is, however, a special reason why more than a mention should be made of the matter. The proposal of an International Court of Justice was an American proposal; its establishment at The Hague was the work of American hands; and yet the Government of the United States, although its Supreme Court is the prototype of the International Court, is not a member of this beneficent international agency of justice.

The proposal of the President to have the United States enter the court through the exercise of the treaty-making power has not been approved by the other branch of the treaty-making power; or rather, the conditions proposed by the Senate, upon which the United States would enter the court, did not commend themselves to all the states of the world which had already become parties to the protocol of adherence. The conditions of the Senate of the United States were five in number:

1. That such adherence shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the Treaty of Versailles.

2. That the United States shall be permitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other States, members, respectively, of the council and assembly of the League of Nations, in any and all proceedings of either the council or the assembly for the election of judges or deputy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice or for the filling of vacancies.

3. That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the court as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

4. That the United States may at any time withdraw its adherence to the said protocol and that the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjoined to the protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

5. That the court shall not render any advisory opinion except publicly after due notice to all States adhering to the court and to all interested States and after public hearing or opportunity for hearing given to any State concerned; nor shall it, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest.

Of these, all were accepted by the powers parties to the protocol with the exception of the fifth.

In the spring of 1929, negotiations were resumed, and Mr. Root attended a conference at Geneva appointed for the consideration of the Senate's reserves. He suggested a form of procedure to determine what concrete cases came within the terms of the fifth reservation, as the cases arose. This formula removed the objections of the other powers to the fifth reservation and led to its acceptance by them. A protocol was therefore signed by all the powers accepting all the reservations, including the fifth, coupled with Mr. Root's formula regulating the procedure.

The fifth reservation constituted a law, not merely a rule of procedure. Mr. Root's formula was meant to, and actually did, supply a method to determine whether and when a case comes within this acceptance.

The preamble to the draft protocol, drawn up by the Committee of Jurists, March 18, 1929, is in the following terms:

The States signatories of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, dated December 16th, 1920, and the United States of America, through the undersigned duly authorized representatives, have mutually agreed upon the following provisions regarding the adherence of the United States of America to the said Protocol, subject to the five reservations formulated by the United States in the resolution adopted by the Senate on January 27th, 1926.

After this introduction, setting forth the purpose of the jurists, the articles specify in the first place the acceptance of the reservations of the United States, and in the second, the procedure to carry this acceptance into effect.

Art. 1. The States signatories of the said Protocol accept the special conditions attached by the United States in the five reservations mentioned above to its adherence to the said Protocol upon the terms and conditions set out in the following Articles.

The second article provides for participation of the United States upon a footing of equality with the signatories of the protocol.

Art. 2. The United States shall be admitted to participate, through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the signatory States, Members of the League of Nations, represented in the Council or in the Assembly, in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the Assembly for the election of judges or deputy-judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice, provided for in the Statute of the Court. The vote of the United States shall be counted in determining the absolute majority of votes required by the Statute.

The third article provides:

Art 3. No amendment of the Statute of the Court may be made without the consent of all the Contracting States.

The succeeding articles state the procedure to be followed in the matter of advisory opinions.

Art 4. The Court shall render advisory opinions in public session after notice and opportunity for hearing substantially as provided in the now existing Articles 73 and 74 of the Rules of Court.

This is the substance of the first clause of the fifth of the Senate reservations. The fifth article provides the procedure whereby the acceptance of the fifth of the Senate reservations is to be rendered effective.

Art. 5 With a view to ensuring that the Court shall not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall, through any channel designated for that purpose by the United States, inform the United States of any proposal before the Council or the Assembly of the League for obtaining an advisory opinion from the Court, and thereupon, if desired, an exchange of views as to whether an interest of the United States is affected shall proceed with all convenient speed between the Council or Assembly of the League and the United States.

Whenever a request for an advisory opinion comes to the Court, the Registrar shall notify the United States thereof, among other States mentioned in the now existing Article 73 of the Rules of Court, stating a reasonable time-limit fixed by the President within which a written statement by the United States concerning the request will be received. If for any reason no sufficient opportunity for an exchange of views upon such request should have been afforded and the United States advises the Court that the question upon which the opinion of the Court is asked is one that affects the interests of the United States, proceedings shall be stayed for a period sufficient to enable such an exchange of views between the Council or the Assembly and the United States to take place.

With regard to requesting an advisory opinion of the Court in any case covered by the preceding paragraphs, there shall be attributed to an objection of the United States the same force and effect as attaches to a vote against asking for the opinion given by a Member of the League of Nations in the Council or in the Assembly.

If, after the exchange of views provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, it shall appear that no agreement can be reached and the United States is not prepared to forego its objection, the exercise of the powers of withdrawal provided for in Article 8 hereof will follow naturally without any imputation of unfriendliness or unwillingness to co-operate generally for peace and goodwill.

With these references in mind, it will be sufficient to quote the remaining articles of the protocol without comment.

Art. 6 Subject to the provisions of Article 8 below, the provisions of the present Protocol shall have the same force and effect as the provisions of the Statute of the Court and any future signature of the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, shall be deemed to be an acceptance of the provisions of the present Protocol.

Art. 7. The present Protocol shall be ratified. Each State shall forward the instrument of ratification to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall inform all the other signatory States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations

The present Protocol shall come into force as soon as all States which have ratified the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, and also the United States, have deposited their ratifications.

Art 8 The United States may at any time notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that it withdraws its adherence to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. The Secretary-General shall immediately communicate this notification to all the other States signatories of the Protocol.

In such case, the present Protocol shall cease to be in force as from the receipt by the Secretary-General of the notification by the United States.

On their part, each of the other Contracting States may at any time notify the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that it desires to withdraw its acceptance of the special conditions attached by the United States to its adherence to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920. The Secretary-General shall immediately give communication of this notification to each of the States signatories of the present Protocol. The present Protocol shall be considered as ceasing to be in force if and when, within one year from the date of receipt of the said notification, not less than two-thirds of the Contracting States other than the United States shall have notified the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that they desire to withdraw the above-mentioned acceptance.

In expressing his approval, Secretary of State Stimson said (December 14, 1929):

A mere recital of these precautions makes it apparent how remote the contingency is that the United States will ever be constrained to exercise its right of withdrawal. . . .

It seems to me, therefore, that the dangers which seemed to inhere in the rendering of advisory opinions by the Court at the time the question was last presented to this Government in 1926 have now been entirely removed, both by the action of the Court itself and by the provisions of these new protocols. The objections which caused the Senate reservations have been met.

Under date of November 26, 1929, President Hoover authorized the signature of the United States to be affixed on December 9, 1929, to

1. The protocol of signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice,
2. The protocol of accession of the United States of America to the protocol of signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and
3. The protocol of revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

It is to be hoped that some way may be found to have the Government of the United States take an official part in this agency of international justice with which it has helped to endow the world.

Here again it may be said that a reference to codification would be but a repetition. This is true, but the occasion for the repetition is the presence at The Hague at this writing of the First Conference of the Nations for the Codification of International Law, in which no less than forty-five nations are represented, including the United States.

Codification of International Law

It is a long cry from Jeremy Bentham, who proposed the codification of international law at the end of the eighteenth century. From time to time the advance guard of internationalists has stood for codification; now and then an internationalist of note has attempted it; but the success of the movement has been largely due to enthusiasts beyond the ranks of international

lawyers, who quite naturally saw the difficulties in the way of reform but brushed them aside. That has been the way to all reforms.

Francis Lieber had the good fortune of making the initial essay of codification, at the behest of the Government of the United States of America, and the task, which he performed to perfection, was no other than the codification of the laws of land warfare which has been used by armies of the Old and the New World in the field without being found wanting. Lieber's codification of the laws of war, known as "General Orders No. 100," was translated into German by his friend Bluntschli, a Swiss by birth but at the time a professor of international law at the University of Heidelberg. With the encouragement of Lieber, Bluntschli stated not merely the laws of war but of peace as well in the form of a code—so excellently done that his text is proof positive of the possibility of codification in an authoritative, and indeed classical, treatise on international law, accompanied by appropriate, accurate and acceptable comment.

Two methods of codification had been tried and each had proved successful: official codification under appointment by governments; and private codification by competent internationalists. Which is the better? Both. It is, however, easier and it makes for thoroughness if the subjects ripe for codification are determined in advance of the official attempt. In any event, official codification would be greatly aided by preparation in advance by competent persons or learned associations.

The Institute of International Law, founded in 1873, has at its sessions adopted resolutions in the form of articles dealing with various phases of international law. Each article is a demonstration of the possibility of codification; each resolution is a specimen of the codification of the subject; and all taken together form a body of international law which could be arranged in the form of a code by arranging the resolutions in logical form.

It is appropriate to say in this connection that Mr. Root, as a member of the Committee of the League of Nations which drafted the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, suggested that there should be conferences of the nations, meeting at regular intervals, for the codification of international law. It was hoped that this resolution would find favor with the League of Nations. The proposal, however, was rejected when the statute of the court was adopted. It was only after the American Institute of International Law, created in 1912, had been requested by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to undertake the codification of public international law that the League of Nations entered the field by the appointment of the Committee on Codification. This would have been a service on the part of the American Institute of International Law sufficient to have justified its creation.

A committee of the League, consisting of seventeen persons from as many different countries, surveyed the field and indicated subjects which seemed, in the opinion of its members, ripe for codification. The insistence of the Latin-American members attending the Eighth Assembly of the League of Nations in 1927

caused the League to call a conference for the codification of international law. Three subjects, nationality, territorial waters, and the responsibility of states for damage done in their territory to the person or property of foreigners, were agreed upon for submission to the first of these conferences, to be held at The Hague. A preparatory commission of five was appointed by the League in order to draft a questionnaire on each of the subjects to be submitted to the nations and from their replies to prepare bases of discussion which would in effect be a statement of the views of the nations in a form approaching that of a code. The conference met on the 13th of March of the present year.

The Pact of Paris, renouncing war as a national policy, leads to the International Court of Justice. The court itself is in being. To decide the cases which the nations may present, it must have law, and it cannot be expected that the nations would be willing to lay their disputes of a legal nature before the tribunal unless there were law in existence in advance to which they had agreed. The first of the conferences on codification is undertaking to furnish this law in the three matters of nationality, territorial waters, and responsibility of states.

The Teaching of International Law and International Relations

It is not, however, enough to have the Pact of Paris, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the law to be applied by the court to the cases submitted to its decision; the principles of international law should be expounded, and this is the task of our higher seats of learning. The Academy of International Law, created at The Hague upon the initiative of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and supported by its subventions, is an international body meeting in the summer of each year, with an attendance of some four hundred students, drawn from as many as forty different countries. This is an international institution: international in that it is installed in the Peace Palace at The Hague; international in that its professors are chosen from different nations; and international in the sense that the student body is composed of representatives from many nations.

Shortly there will be installed in the Palace of the American Institute of International Law, which is being erected in Habana, an Academy of International Law which, without interfering with the labors of The Hague, will profit by them and supplement that excellent institution. It will be none the less international because it will be inter-American, for its student body will be drawn from many, if not all, of the twenty-one American Republics. It is to be hoped also that students of other parts of the world will attend and that professors of non-American countries will be invited to deliver courses. Each will have two periods: that of The Hague two during the summer, of three weeks of intensive activity; that of Habana likewise two periods of the same intensity, each of approximately two months. It is hoped that the professors of each Academy will be invited to deliver courses at the other so that there may be an exchange of views by the most accredited authorities in international law.

But it is not enough to have academies of this kind. The youth of each country should be instructed in international duties as well as in international rights in the colleges and universities of the nations at large. Therefore it is that the professors of international law and of international relations in the colleges and universities of the United States have met in conference in order to discuss and to agree upon the best methods to reach and to educate the youth—primarily of the United States—in the principles of international law and the bases of foreign relations. There have been four meetings: the first in 1914, the second in 1925, the third in 1928, and the fourth in 1929

The Institute of International Law held a session for the first time in its history in the New World at Briarcliff Lodge, within the shadow of New York City. It was thought to be an opportunity not merely for American professors of international law and international relations to come into contact with members of the Institute, but to afford the members of the Institute the opportunity of conferring with their American brethren. Therefore, the fourth meeting of American professors of international law and relations met at Briarcliff Lodge on the same dates as those of the Institute, October 10 to 18, 1929. American professors then had the opportunity of attending the meetings of the Institute in the mornings and afternoons, and the members of the Institute that of meeting with their American colleagues in the evenings and, upon their request, of taking part in the discussions. The importance of the meeting to internationalists of the Old and of the New World in a villa set apart can be understood without entering into details. The opportunity of acquaintanceship would alone have justified the attempt and the interchange of views must have been mutually advantageous to both and in a degree which only the future can make evident.

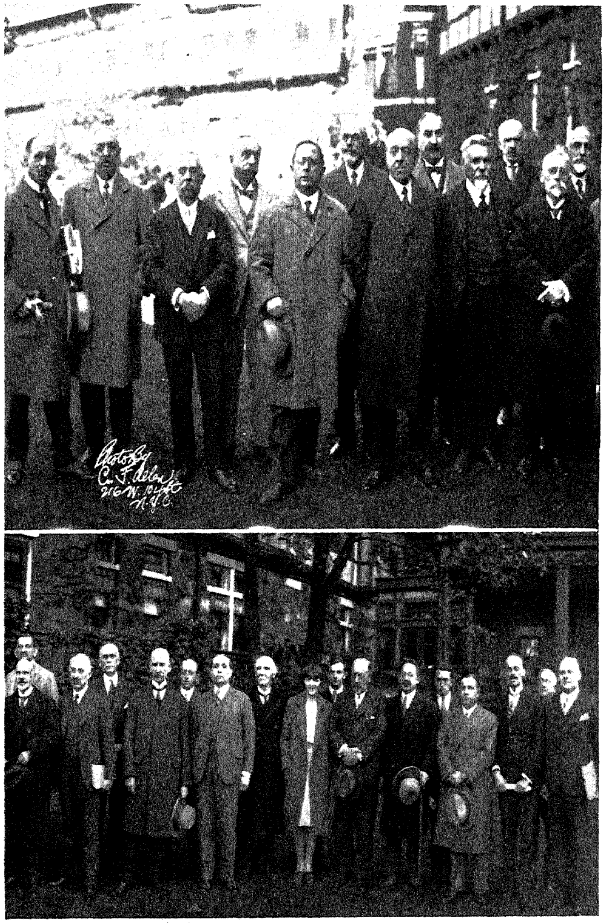
There were some seventy-eight American professors of international law and international relations attending the sessions and some sixty-one members of the Institute of International Law.

The first session of the Institute of International Law in the New World

Inasmuch as the Institute met in New York upon the invitation and as guests of the Endowment and under the presidency of the Director of the Division of International Law, it may be appropriate to speak somewhat of its proceedings. It has been mentioned in passing that the members were the guests of the Endowment. This was so in a very real sense, inasmuch as the Institute was invited as a body to hold its session in New York, the Endowment having authorized the Division of International Law to meet the traveling expenses of every member of the Institute to and from their respective homes, including the sojourn in the United States. In addition, each of the members who was able to attend the session, was authorized to invite a member of his family to accompany him—likewise as guests of the Carnegie Endowment. For that purpose, arrangements were made with the United States Lines steamship company to bring the members of the Institute and those of their families accompanying them to the United

MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT BRIARCLIFF LODGE, NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1929

MR. ALEXANDER PEARCE HIGGINS, NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT, SEATED ON THE LEFT WITH MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU, WHO ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE PHOTOGRAPH ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE



MEMBERS AND SECRETARIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT BRIARCLIFF LODGE, NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1929

MEMBERS WERE PRESENT FROM 22 COUNTRIES, AS FOLLOWS: AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CHILE, COSTA RICA, CUBA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, ITALY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, PERU, ROUMANIA, RUSSIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES, VENEZUELA

States under the American flag. Therefore, the *George Washington* brought them to New York from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg; through the courtesy of the Treasury Department they were taken aboard a coast guard cutter to Briarcliff, and on the 26th of October, after having visited New York City, Princeton University, Philadelphia and Washington (including Mount Vernon and Arlington), and being entertained at a tea in the White House by the President of the United States and Mrs. Hoover, they returned aboard the S.S. *America* to their respective ports of debarkation.

The visit to the New World was not merely sight-seeing; its purpose was to hold the first of its regular sessions in the New World. Therefore, immediately upon their arrival the party was installed in Briarcliff Lodge on the 9th of October and from the 10th to the 18th the members held their session exactly as if they had met at a European capital. The program of the Institute was divided between international law and the conflict of laws, and it adjourned on the 18th of October with important resolutions in each of the subjects.

In the domain of public international law a series of resolutions was adopted on the extension of compulsory arbitration, a declaration concerning the codification of international law and an elaborate project on diplomatic and consular immunities. In private international law, or in the conflict of laws—to use the usual English expression—there were resolutions on the juridical status of corporations and the compulsory arbitration clause in conventions of private international law.

There was another resolution of a fundamental and indeed revolutionary character, dealing with public law, which is singled out for special notice in that its adoption by the Institute in its first session in the New World would in itself have rendered the gathering memorable. As the Director may be considered as overpartial to the declaration because, among other reasons, of the part he took in piloting it through troubled waters, the statement of another American member (Professor Philip Marshall Brown of Princeton University) is taken from a comment in the *American Journal of International Law:*

> All of these resolutions are of importance and merit consideration, but it may be permitted to single out the Declaration of the International Rights of Man as being of unique significance. This declaration drew its inspiration chiefly from American sources and contains intrinsic evidence of its American workmanship. It states in bold and unequivocal terms the rights of human beings, "without distinction of nationality, sex, race, language and religion," to the equal right to life, liberty and property, together with all the subsidiary rights essential to the enjoyment of these fundamental rights. It aims not merely to assure to individuals their *international* rights, but it aims also to impose on all nations a standard of conduct towards all men, *including their own nationals.* It thus repudiates the classic doctrine that states alone are subjects of international law. Such a revolutionary document, while open to criticism in terminology and to the objection that it has no juridical value, cannot fail, however, to exert an influence on the evolution of international law. It marks a new era which is more concerned with the interests and rights of sovereign individuals than with the rights of sovereign states. It is specifically concerned with the status and rights of those who, like many Russians, may be in the unhappy state of being, not merely *heimatlos,* but also proscribed by their country of origin. It is of curious interest to note

that this Declaration of the International Rights of Man was adopted on October 12, 1929, the 437th anniversary of the discovery of America, by a very large majority of the members of the *Institut*. It may be considered, in a sense, as an expression of homage by the *Institut* to the New World for its contributions to the liberal development of international law.

It hardly needs to be said that the members of the Institute who spent a fortnight within the United States have had their interests quickened; seeing us with their own eyes and meeting us from day to day in our own environment, they have returned to their respective countries with a knowledge that they could not otherwise have obtained and with, it is believed, a feeling that these United States are still a land of promise.

The movement toward due process of law is not sporadic but continuous. It is not local but universal, and with this movement the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is directly associated through its Division of International Law.

The Hague Academy of International Law

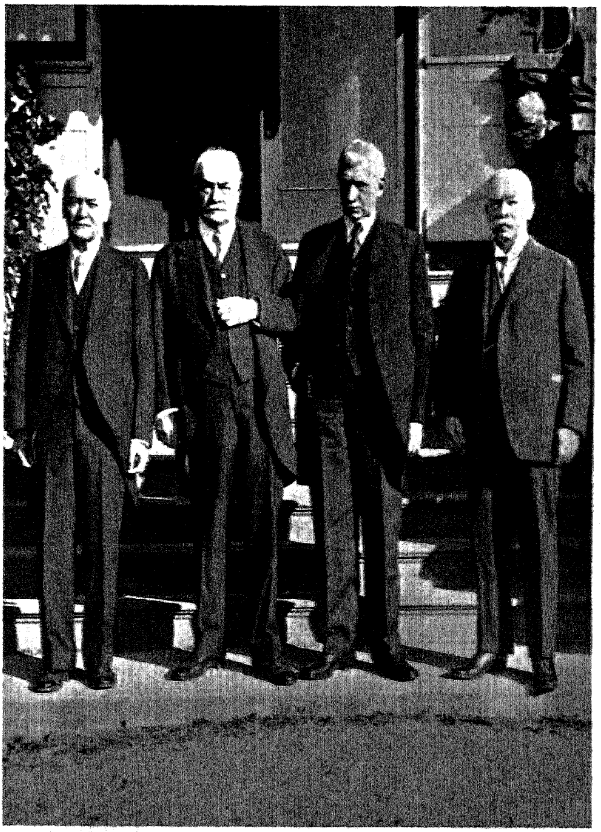
The seventh session of the Hague Academy of International Law, held during the summer of 1929, was attended by the record number of 433 auditors, an increase of 21 persons over the attendance in 1928. Particularly noteworthy was the growth of attendance by students from countries other than the Netherlands, which was 276 as compared to 145 in 1923. The auditors, of whom ninety-three were women, represented thirty-three nationalities. The number from the Netherlands in 1929 was 157 or thirty-six per cent. The others were from the following countries: Germany, 64; Poland, 41; United States of America, 26; Italy, 26; France, 19; Great Britain, 14; Egypt, 9; Roumania, 9; China, 8; Greece, 8; Hungary, 8; Belgium, 6; Switzerland, 5; Chile, 4; Cuba, 4; Austria, 3; Russia, 3; Danzig, 2; British Indies, 2; Sweden, 2; Czechoslovakia, 2; Albania, Argentine Republic, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Jugoslavia, Spain, Mexico, and Uruguay, 1 each. Sixty per cent of the auditors had already finished their university or other studies and were practising a profession. Among them were 127 doctors of law or lawyers, and 132 government officials, including army and naval officers and 39 foreign service men. Moreover, the number of students actually present in the classes was very satisfactory; the maximum number of auditors at any one lesson was 93, the average number being 47 for the first term and 59 for the second.

The instruction was given by twenty-six specialists who were or had been university professors, prominent judges or attorneys, historians or men of letters, belonging to fifteen different countries, namely, Germany, Austria, Belgium, United States, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Jugoslavia, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, and Switzerland. During the seven years' existence of the Academy, 173 courses have been delivered by 142 persons of 28 different nationalities.

The scientific supervision provided by the statute of the Academy was per-

ELIHU ROOT ADDRESSING THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT BRIARCLIFF LODGE, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1929

MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU OF THE INSTITUTE SEATED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: C. D. ASSER, HOLLAND, VICE PRESIDENT; WALTER SIMONS, GERMANY, VICE PRESIDENT; J. B. SCOTT, UNITED STATES, PRESIDENT; C. DE VISSCHER, BELGIUM, SECRETARY GENERAL; A. DE LAPRADELLE, FRANCE, VICE PRESIDENT



TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE WHO WELCOMED THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT BRIARCLIFF LODGE, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1929

LEFT TO RIGHT: JAMES BROWN SCOTT, NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, ELIHU ROOT, DAVID JAYNE HILL

formed by Mr. Politis, Vice President of the Curatorium, and Messrs. Anzilotti, Heemskerk, and Pearce Higgins, members of the Curatorium.

The session was divided into two periods, from July 8 to August 3, and from August 5 to 30. The lectures were delivered completely as printed in the program circulated and as reproduced in the Director's report of last year.[1] The Curatorium maintained its usual system of courses by arranging for fundamental ones on the history and principles of public and private international law, and in addition a certain number of permanent rubrics of variable content, corresponding to the different branches of international law, such as criminal, commercial and economic law, administrative law, financial law, international organization, international courts, continental and regional problems, and special subjects of private international law.

An important innovation was introduced last summer in the program. Each of the two terms of instruction carried a course of sixteen lessons on the principles of public international law with particular regard to pacific relations. As the essentially advanced character of instruction at the Academy does not admit of these general courses being mere synopses of international law, which would normally require some fifty lessons, the lecturers in charge thereof are expected to present a general system of international law from the viewpoint of some particular theory. Thus the Curatorium hopes to have at the end of a few years a series of monographs presenting in a group all the various schools of thought. The interest attaching to such an attempt need not be emphasized.

The introduction of seminars in lieu of a few of the lectures aroused the lively interest of the students, which has found expression in a resolution adopted by the association of students and ex-students approving of them and requesting extension of the method.

As shown in the program for 1930 below, two courses this year will consist exclusively of seminars, that of Baron Heyking, *privat-docent* at the University of Geneva, on "The theory and practice of consular services," and that of Dr. Joseph L. Kunz, *privat-docent* at the University of Vienna, on "Non-justiciable disputes."

The Academy, as in preceding years, has been honored by the support of several governments, the support in some cases taking the form of scholarships. The Netherland Government continued its generous grant of five scholarships of 400 florins each for students coming from other countries. Several other governments have officially patronized the Academy in the same way or by designation of auditors. In all, eleven states have encouraged in different ways the attendance at the lectures, namely: the Netherlands, Germany (Baden, Prussia, Württemberg), Canada, Chile, China, Danzig, Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Uruguay. The Managing Board also grants scholarships. It is proper to mention the very interesting method adopted by the Governments of Poland, Prussia and other German states, which charge only half-time leave to those of their functionaries who attend the Academy.

[1] Year Book, 1929, p. 163.

As in former years, arrangements have been made by the association of students and ex-students with a selected group of hotels and boarding-houses in order to reduce the expenses of the students to the average cost of living in other cities of Europe. The association also arranges dinners for the students, for the professors, and on certain occasions for the students and the professors This introduces a friendly atmosphere into an ordinarily rather formal gathering, and permits an interchange of ideas which will gradually lead to a greater spirit of internationalism on the part of these men, who, as centers of influence in their respective countries, will do much towards the broadening of the national spirit.

In 1929 the members of the Academy were taken on four excursions, one to Delft, where the municipality entertained the visitors at luncheon, and one to Leyden, followed by a magnificent boat trip on the Lakes of Kaag and Brasem. During the second term Harlem, Marken and Brasem were visited. Similar trips will doubtless be planned for the summer session of 1930.

The program of study for the coming summer is, it is believed, as attractive as usual. Particular emphasis will be laid on "International Organization," six different courses, three in each term, of five hours each, having been arranged for its study in its different aspects. A special effort has been made this year to get the circular announcements into the hands of those likely to be interested in distant countries as early as possible. To that end the Division has mailed announcements in Spanish to numerous addresses in Latin America, as, probably owing to the distance and expense, those countries have had very few students in attendance. In the following program for 1930 the figures in parentheses indicate the number of lessons in the course:

I. Historical development of international law

First term. (5)—The work of all the churches for international peace. Mr. Joseph Muller, Vice Consul of Ecuador in Bavaria.

Second term. (7)—The Monroe Doctrine in its historical development, especially as regards interamerican relations. Professor Camilo Barcia Trelles, of the University of Valladolid.

II. Principles of public international law

First term. (16)—General rules of the law of peace. Professor Seferiades, of the University of Athens.

Second term. (16)—General rules of the law of peace. Professor Charles Dupuis, of the *Ecole libre des sciences politiques;* Member of the Institute of France, Member of the Institute of International Law.

III. Principles of private international law

First term. (5)—The theory of qualifications and its relation with the national character of the rules on conflict of laws. Professor Etienne Bartin, of the Law Faculty of the University of Paris

Second term. (5)—New tendencies in private international law. Dr. Ernst Frankenstein, of Berlin, Attorney at law.

IV. Special subjects in private international law

First term. (5)—The conception of private international law according to doctrine and practice in Spain. J. M. Trias de Bes, Associate of the Institute of International Law; Attorney at law, Barcelona and Madrid.

Second term. (5)—The conception of private international law according to doctrine and practice in Bulgaria. Professor Daneff, of the University of Sofia, formerly President of the Council, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague.

V. International administrative law

First term. (5)—The theory and practice of consular services. Baron Heyking, Ph.D., former Russian Consul General, *Privat-docent* at the University of Geneva

Second term. (5)—Changes in international administrative law Professor José Gascon Marin, of the University of Madrid, Member of the Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences

VI. Penal, commercial and economic law

First term (5)—The repression of crimes against the personality of the state Professor V. V. Pella, of the University of Jassy.

Second term. (5)—The nationality of communities Dr. Maurice Travers, Attorney at law of Paris, Laureate of the Institute of France.

VII. Financial law

First term (3)—Financial assistance to states which are victims of aggression. Sir John Fischer Williams, K C., British legal counsel to the Reparations Commission

Second term. (5)—Double taxation from the legal standpoint. Professor J. P Niboyet, of the Law Faculty of the University of Strasbourg, lecturer in law at the University of Paris.

VIII. International organization

First term. (5)—The inviolability of treaties Baron Michel de Taube, formerly Professor at the University of Leningrad, Member of the Institute of International Law.

(5)—The modern law of intervention. Professor Pitman B. Potter, of the University of Wisconsin.

(5)—The League of Nations from the standpoint of the philosophy of international law Giorgio Del Vecchio, Professor of legal philosophy, formerly Rector of the University of Rome.

Second term. (5)—The notion of nationality. Professor M. H. Kelsen, of the University of Vienna.

(5)—The influence of the condemnation of war upon the development of international law. Baron Descamps, Vice President of the Senate of Belgium, Honorary Member of the Institute of International Law.

(5)—International aspects of feminism. Miss Doris Stevens, President of the Interamerican Commission of Women.

IX. International jurisprudence

First term. (5)—The power of the international judge to decide in equity Karl Strupp, Professor of public law at the University of Frankfort, Associate of the Institute of International Law.

(5)—The process of the creation of legal rules in the international community. Tomaso Perassi, Professor of law at the Institute of Economic and Social Sciences of Rome.

Second term. (5)—Non-justiciable disputes. Professor H. Lauterpacht, of the University of London.

(3)—Option in nationality. Dr. Joseph L. Kunz, *Privat-docent* at the University of Vienna.

X Continental and regional problems

First term. (5)—Contribution of Latin America to the development of public and private international law. Professor Jeppes, of the University of Bogota, Senator, Advisor to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Delegate from Colombia to the Sixth Pan American Conference.

Second term. (3)—The legal condition of Indian nations in America, especially in Brazil. Rodrigo Octavio, Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice of Brazil.

Fourth Conference of Teachers of International Law

In furtherance of its policy of improving instruction of international law, the Executive Committee has made allotments from time to time to provide for the assembling of teachers of this subject in order that they might enjoy the benefits which result from discussion of the problems incident to their vocation. Beginning in the year 1914, a large number of teachers of international law have thus been enabled to meet in conference four different times.

The first three conferences were held in the city of Washington in 1914, 1925 and 1928. The transactions of those conferences are succinctly set forth in former reports of the Director,[1] and *in extenso* in the *Proceedings* of the several conferences, which have been published by the Endowment. At the time of the Third Conference, which was held in Washington in the spring of 1928, it was expected that the Fourth Conference would not be held for two or three years. It is the general experience of associations of various kinds that ample time should be left between meetings to allow for a satisfactory execution of the resolutions and suggestions of the conference. However, the fact that the Institute of International Law was to convene in New York in the autumn of 1929, seemed to present a most unusual opportunity for American teachers to foregather with their colleagues of the Old World and profit by the contacts with the membership of that body which, as is known, consists in considerable degree of the most eminent professors of international law in the Old World and Latin America. The advantages to be gained from a meeting held at such a time and place when the members of the Institute could be present, were so obvious that the Executive Committee provided the funds for the purpose. Thus, the Fourth Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects was held at Briarcliff Lodge, New York, October 10–18, 1929. The members in attendance and the institutions represented by them, were as follows.

Edwin M. Borchard, Director of the Conference ....Yale University Law School
Francis W. Aymar..... New York University
Clement L. Bouvé ... ...U. S.-Mexican Claims Commission
Dennis D. Brane .. . . Western Reserve University
Herbert W. Briggs.. ... ..Cornell University
Bernice V. Brown . ... .Radcliffe College
Philip Marshall Brown ....Princeton University
Charles K. Burdick . ..... Cornell University

[1] Year Books, 1915, p. 106, 1925, p. 105; 1929, p. 168.

James M. Callahan . . . . . University of West Virginia
Carl Christol . . . . . University of South Dakota
Hermann B. Chubb . . . . . University of Kansas
Keith Clark . . . . . Carleton College
Francis Deák . . . . . Columbia University
Tyler C. Dennett . . . . . U. S. Department of State
William C. Dennis . . . . . Earlham College
Edwin D. Dickinson . . . . . University of Michigan Law School
D. Shaw Duncan . . . . . University of Denver
Clyde Eagleton . . . . . New York University
Lawrence D. Egbert . . . . . Northwestern University
Ellen Deborah Ellis . . . . . Mount Holyoke College
George Emory Fellows . . . . . University of Utah
Charles G. Fenwick . . . . . Bryn Mawr College
Emerson D. Fite . . . . . Vassar College
Richard W. Flournoy, Jr. . . . . National University Law School
Keener C. Frazer . . . . . University of North Carolina
James W. Garner . . . . . University of Illinois
Karl F. Geiser . . . . . Oberlin College
William H. George . . . . . University of Washington
W. Leon Godshall . . . . . Union College
Leland M Goodrich . . . . . Brown University
Cullen B. Gosnell . . . . . Emory University
William B. Guthrie . . . . . New York University
Green H. Hackworth . . . . . U. S. Department of State
J. Eugene Harley . . . . . University of Southern California
Henry B. Hazard . . . . . U. S. Department of Labor
Thomas H. Healy . . . . . Georgetown University
Amos S. Hershey . . . . . University of Indiana
Charles E. Hill . . . . . George Washington University
Norman L. Hill . . . . . University of Nebraska
Frank E. Hinckley . . . . . University of California
Alice M. Holden . . . . . Smith College
Stanley K. Hornbeck . . . . . U. S. Department of State
N. D. Houghton . . . . . University of Arizona
Manley O. Hudson . . . . . Harvard University Law School
William I. Hull . . . . . Swarthmore College
Charles Cheney Hyde . . . . . Columbia University
Philip C. Jessup . . . . . Columbia University
Thorsten Kalijarvi . . . . . University of New Hampshire
John H. Latané . . . . . Johns Hopkins University
E. Russell Lutz . . . . . U. S.-German Claims Commission
Frederick A. Middlebush . . . University of Missouri
David H. Miller . . . . . U. S. Department of State
Denys P. Myers . . . . . World Peace Foundation
Fred K. Nielsen . . . . . Georgetown University
Louise Overacker . . . . . Wellesley College
Kirk H. Porter . . . . . State University of Iowa
Pitman B. Potter . . . . . University of Wisconsin
Harold S. Quigley . . . . . University of Minnesota
Bessie C. Randolph . . . . . Florida State College for Women

Jesse S. Reeves	University of Michigan
Helen D. Reid	University of Buffalo
Gustavus H. Robinson	Cornell University Law School
Leo S. Rowe	Pan American Union
Hector G. Spaulding	George Washington University
Henry R. Spencer	Ohio State University
Nicholas J. Spykman	Yale University
Daniel C. Stanwood	Bowdoin College
Irvin Stewart	American University
Ellery C. Stowell	American University
William R. Vallance	U. S. Department of State
Sarah Wambaugh	Radcliffe College
Royal B. Way	Beloit College
Howard White	Miami University
John B. Whitton	Princeton University
Benjamin H. Williams	University of Pittsburgh
George Grafton Wilson	Harvard University
Robert R. Wilson	Duke University
Frank H. Wood	Hamilton College
Edward C. Wynne	U. S. Department of State
Harold Zink	De Pauw University

It will be noticed that the above list contains the names of some who are not instructors in institutions of learning. These gentlemen were invited at the request of the teachers themselves because of their special knowledge of the subjects to be discussed, in their practical aspects. A number of others were invited to attend but were unable to accept, for one reason or another.

The work accomplished at the Conference may be summarized in the words of the following extracts from the report made to the Endowment by the Director of the Conference, Professor Edwin M. Borchard:

The meetings opened on October 10 with two round tables—one on "The teaching of international law—methods and topics," presided over by Professor Reeves of Michigan, and another on "The teaching of international relations—methods and topics," presided over by Professor Spencer of Ohio State

The announced speakers at the first round table were: Professor Eagleton of New York University, Professor Ellen D. Ellis of Mt. Holyoke, Dr. Alvarez of Paris, Professor De Visscher of Ghent, Professor Cavaglieri of Naples, and Professor Wehberg of Geneva.

The announced speakers at the second round table were: Professor Healy of Georgetown, Professor Spykman of Yale, and Professor Eugene Borel of Geneva.

A second set of round tables was held on October 11, presided over by Professor Garner of Illinois and President Dennis of Earlham College, respectively. The subject of Professor Garner's round table was "Topics for a seminar in international law and methods of conducting graduate seminars—results obtained." The announced speakers at this round table were. Professor Stowell of American University, Professor Whitton of Princeton, Professor Nerincx of Louvain, and Professor Verdross of Vienna.

President Dennis' round table dealt with the problem of "The teacher of international law and relations—his functions as teacher, research investigator, counsel in litigation, and government adviser," including also the subject of training and career of the student. The announced speakers were: Professor Wilson of Harvard, Professor Stewart of American University, and Sir Cecil Hurst, recently elected a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

On Monday, October 14, the first general meeting of the Conference was held. At this meeting reports were read from the Executive Committee, by Professor Hill, Chairman; from the Committee on Publications, by Professor Potter, Chairman; and from the Committee on the Questionnaire, concerning the teaching of international law and relations, by Professor Jessup, Chairman. The Committee on Publications was instructed to continue its work to bring about the publication by the Department of State of that part of the program for government publications not yet approved for the department by budget estimates, namely, the publication of documentary materials connected with the arbitrations to which the United States has been a party since 1910 and the appointment of an editor of the proceedings of international conferences. A hearing before the Director of the Budget and officials of the State Department on this matter held immediately after the adjournment of the conference, helped, it is hoped, to bring about the probable inclusion of appropriations for these projects in the budget estimates for 1932. The Publications Committee was also requested to survey the field of bibliographies of international law with a view to determining what is still needed and to survey the possibilities of securing the printing of scientific manuscripts which would not readily find a commercial publisher. A Nominating Committee, consisting of Professors Stowell, Chairman, Fite, Dennis and Stewart, brought in the names of nominees for office for the forthcoming term as follows: Edwin M. Borchard, Director; Philip C. Jessup, Chairman of Executive Committee; Quincy Wright, Chairman of Committee on Publications, with a request that Professor Potter continue in office until Professor Wright's return from the Orient. These nominations were approved by vote of the conference Several members of the Institute, including Dr. Barclay, Professor Alvarez and Professor de Lapradelle, addressed the conference in friendly and encouraging support of its aims.

The second general meeting of the conference was held on October 15 on the subject of "Teaching methods and curriculum—the distinction between graduate and undergraduate courses in international law." The presiding officer was Professor Hull of Swarthmore; and the announced speakers were: Professor Hudson of Harvard, Professor Fite of Vassar, Professor Potter of Wisconsin, Professor Kraus of Goettingen, and Professor Gidel of Paris.

The third general meeting, on October 16, dealt with the subject of "Research in international law and relations in the United States and in Europe." The presiding officer was Professor Jessup of Columbia University; and the announced speakers were: Mr. Borchard of Yale, Professor Schucking of Kiel, and Professor Basdevant of Paris.

The final meeting, on October 17, dealt, in accordance with the desires of the members of the conference, with a subject of substantive law which nevertheless had some relation to pedagogic problems, namely, "The relation of British and American prize law to international law and its proper treatment in the general course " Presided over by Professor Wilson of Harvard, the announced speakers were: Professors Hyde of Columbia, Dickinson of Michigan, and Pearce Higgins of Cambridge, England.

From the fact that practically every session of the conference lasted until nearly midnight, it may be inferred that interest in the proceedings was keen. Nearly every meeting was followed by a lively open discussion, to which additional interest was lent by the joint participation of American and European teachers.

Fellowships in International Law

In connection with the fellowships, it is desirable to mention what has been repeatedly set forth and will be adverted to in its proper place: that it is not enough to have conferences of teachers of international law and of international relations. Association with those engaged in a common profession is no doubt an incentive to larger endeavor, but we should see to it that young men and women trained in international law and international relations by competent teachers should themselves enter the ranks of teachers. Therefore it was that upon the re-

quest of the Director provision was first made in 1917 for these scholarships, both for students who wished to specialize in international law and international relations and for younger teachers who wished to continue their studies in one or the other or indeed both of them. In all there have been appointed since the institution of the fellowships some one hundred and forty-six, and it is estimated that no less than thirty-five holders of the fellowships are teaching in American institutions of learning.

The Division, through its Committee on International Law Fellowships, awarded seven fellowships to teachers of international law and related subjects and six fellowships to graduate students for the academic year 1929–1930. These were selected from 100 applicants. It is of interest to note that of the thirteen successful candidates, five were of foreign nationality, Germany, Finland, Russia, and India being represented in the list. A growing interest among the students and teachers abroad is evidenced by the number of foreign applications received each year. The awards were as follows:

TEACHERS' FELLOWSHIPS

DENNIS DEWITT BRANE. Mr Brane was granted a renewal of the fellowship which he held in 1928–1929, under which he studied at Cambridge, England. He is continuing his work on the Continent under the present award.

CHARLES WOOTEN PIPKIN, appointed from Louisiana State University, is studying at the University of Paris.

VANGALA SHIVA RAM, appointed from the University of Lucknow, India, is studying at the University of London.

HANNAH GRACE ROACH, appointed from Connecticut College, is studying at the University of Paris.

THOMAS J. B. WENNER, appointed from New York University, is studying at the University of Geneva.

EDOUARD E. HOERSCHELMANN, appointed from the First State University of Moscow, is studying at the University of Paris.

HANS GUSTAV ROEMER, appointed from the University of Hamburg, is studying in Germany and the United States.

STUDENTS' FELLOWSHIPS

HELEN MAY CORY, appointed from Columbia University, is studying at New York University.

HARALD HANSEN, appointed from the University of Kiel, is studying at the Universities of Paris and Geneva.

CHESNEY HILL, appointed from Harvard University, is studying at Columbia University.

DOROTHY TRAUTWEIN, appointed from Radcliffe College, is studying at Columbia University.

PAIVO K. TARJANNE, appointed from Helsingfors University, is studying at the University of Paris.

DONALD E. VAN KOUGHNET, appointed from the University of Minnesota, is studying at Harvard University.

The fellowships and the regulations governing them have been described frequently in previous reports.[1] In brief, these fellowships are of two classes and

[1] Year Books, 1928, pp. 130–2; 1929, pp. 170–2.

are open on equal terms to young men and young women, not merely of the United States but of foreign countries, although, as most of the applicants are from the United States, most of the fellowships have been awarded to persons of American nationality. Teachers' fellowships are awarded to applicants who have taught international law or related subjects for at least one year, or whose practical experience is equivalent thereto. The stipend is $1500 plus $300 additional for the cost of transoceanic passage in the case of an award for study abroad. Students' fellowships are awarded to graduate students holding the equivalent of a bachelor's degree, the stipend attached to such fellowships being $1000. No additional sum is provided for traveling expenses, although a student fellow is permitted to study abroad. The regulations require registration at a college or university, or, where this is impossible by reason of the nature of the work to be pursued under some teachers' fellowships, as in the case of a renewal for completion of a thesis, special supervision by a professor of an approved university in charge of the research work of the fellow. The fellowships are awarded only to students or teachers who are not recipients of any other fellowship or scholarship for the same period. The entire period covered by the fellowship must be devoted to the study of international law and related subjects, and no other employment may be engaged in. Three-fourths of this time must be given to the study of international law proper. Courses of study are subject to the approval of the Committee on International Law Fellowships, and, while the fellow is permitted to state his preference of university, also subject to the approval of the Committee, it may be said that in the past the Committee has generally required the fellows to pursue their work at a different university from that from which they were appointed. Stipends are payable in quarterly instalments upon compliance with the regulations communicated with the awards regarding the submission of reports. Circular announcements of the fellowships are issued in October or November of each year and application blanks will be furnished upon request addressed to the Committee on International Law Fellowships, 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. The awards are usually announced by the first of April.

The Director is pleased to report that the Fourth Conference of Teachers of International Law, which met at Briarcliff Lodge, New York, last October, was the occasion for the meeting of a group of former fellows in international law, where it was decided to establish an Association of Carnegie International Law Fellows. An executive committee was appointed and a constitution drafted, and it is planned to have the first meeting of the association take place at the time of the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law this month. The association is a purely voluntary one on the part of its members, and its purpose, as stated in the draft constitution, is "to provide a means of cooperation among former fellows for the furtherance of the high objects envisaged by the Carnegie Endowment in establishing these fellowships, and particularly to create an organization whose advice and recommendations may prove useful to the officers of the Endowment in continuing and expanding this important work for

the dissemination of knowledge of international law and relations through improved teaching in our colleges and universities, and other appropriate activities." The Director is glad to note this continued interest in the fellowships on the part of the former fellows, and feels that such an association may indeed contribute a useful service to the fellowship work.

Publications of the Division

Classics of International Law

During the past year the Division has brought to completion three volumes in the series of Classics of International Law, namely, the work of Cornelius van Bynkershoek entitled *Quaestionum juris publici*, in two volumes, and the first volume of Wolff's *Jus gentium*. The progress made during the year upon these as well as upon others of the extensive program of the series by the Division, the printers, and the translators may be summarized as follows:

Belli: *De re militari et de bello*

The first volume of this number is designed to contain a photographic reproduction of the 1563 edition, an Introduction, and a List of Errata. These have all been prepared. The Introduction, in Italian, was recently furnished by Professor Arrigo Cavaglieri of the Universities of Naples and Rome, and the Director is much pleased to have secured this appreciation of the famous sixteenth-century Italian writer from one of his countrymen who is also prominent as a profound thinker and graceful writer in the field of international law. The full edition of the photographic reproduction was run off last autumn from the volume in the Endowment's Library. The second volume is designed to contain an English translation of Professor Cavaglieri's Italian Introduction, Professor H. C. Nutting's translation of Belli's Latin text, and such indexes and editorial matter as may be considered desirable.

Bynkershoek: *De foro legatorum*

After a study of the several editions of this famous little work, a selection was made of the 1730 edition of the author's "Opera Minora". Bynkershoek first published this work in 1721 in separate form. Subsequently it was included in collections of his writings in 1729, 1730, 1744, and at least four later dates which were excluded from consideration for our purpose by the circumstance that the author died in the year 1743. Comparison of the several editions has disclosed the fact that the 1730 edition of "Opera Minora" contains the latest revision by the author's hand, and accordingly this edition has been sent to Professor Gordon J. Laing of the University of Chicago, who, as stated in the Director's report of last year, had accepted an invitation to translate the Latin text.

Bynkershoek: *Quaestionum juris publici*

As remarked above, this work has been brought to completion within the last year in two volumes. The first volume contains a photographic reproduction

of the edition of 1737, which is the only edition that appeared in the author's lifetime, and a List of Errata. The second volume contains an Introduction in the English language by Professor J. de Louter of the University of Utrecht, a translation of the Latin text by Professor Tenney Frank of Johns Hopkins University, and indexes prepared in this Division consisting of lists of edicts, decrees and treaties cited and discussed, an index of authors cited, and a subject index much more extensive than the one in the Latin volume. In the index of authors an attempt has been made to give the full name, the nationality, *floruit* and occupation of the writers, as well as to expand the titles cited by Bynkershoek, and also in many cases to bring in additional data regarding them. The first volume is embellished with a frontispiece portrait of Bynkershoek which has been photographed from the original painting by Philip van Dijk The possessor of the painting is Jonkheer A. J. Rethaan Macaré, ex-attorney-general of the Supreme Court, which can be considered to have succeeded to the Court for the Provinces Holland and Zealand of which Bynkershoek was at the time the president. Jonkheer Rethaan Macaré's wife, named Van Bynkershoek, is a lineal descendant of Cornelis van Bynkershoek. The Director is also obliged to Dr. Jacob ter Meulen, director of the library of the Hague Peace Palace, for his good offices in locating this painting and procuring a photograph thereof.

Bynkershoek, writing as he did more than a century later than Grotius, naturally gave more attention than the latter to the subject of neutral rights and duties because of the increasing tendency of the maritime powers of Europe to invoke unduly, as the area of maritime warfare became enlarged in the religious wars of the period, the pretext of necessity for interference with neutral commerce. For this reason, his work is a compendious source of principles on neutrality and deserves thorough study in connection with any present day codification, and especially because he dealt with a multitude of actual cases within his own cognizance. In the growth of the law affecting belligerent and neutral states, Bynkershoek was, says Hall, "the earliest writer of real importance, and few of his successors have equaled him in sense or insight." The clarity and precision of statement and the closeness of reasoning naturally inherent in a legal treatment by a man of Bynkershoek's judicial experience have won for him a commanding position in this field. Among the many subjects of discussion in *Questiones Juris Publici* are declaration of war, private property in war, postliminium, piracy, ambassadors, free and territorial sea, privateering, prize courts, insurance in war, neutral rights in commerce, contraband, retorsion, blockade, enemy actions and credits and treaty interpretation. An excellent characterization of his writings has been given by Professor Coleman Phillipson[1] from which a few sentences are quoted:

> His range of subjects was not so wide as that of Grotius, Pufendorf, Wolff, or Vattel, for his intention was not to produce a systematic work on the law of nations. But the matters he took up for examination are treated more fully, more thoroughly, with stricter logic, and with more practical

[1] *Great Jurists of the World* (Boston, 1914), pp. 391 *et seq.*

wisdom than had ever been done before. By his long professional life he had acquired a habit of concise statement, terse expression, exact analysis of complex problems, clearness of explanation, mastery over details, and, generally, an attitude of impartiality in the consideration of conflicting claims. On more than one occasion he gives a deliberate opinion, directly opposed to the practice of his own country. . . . His reasoning is constantly emphasized by apt historical and legal allusions, though he carefully avoids that superfluous display of learning which frequently interferes with the argument and obscures the principles laid down by his predecessors. His argument is characterized by the practical readiness and directness of a prudent and just man of affairs, rather than by the circuitous abstractions of academic subtlety. His convictions are supported not by metaphysical ingenuity, but by appealing to reason and common sense and the actual practice of his time. He is not partial to visionary theories, and yet does not apotheosize mere precedent. He takes a middle course, supplementing actual practice by the corrective criterion of reason, and interpreting the philosophical demands of reason in the light of actual facts, the necessities of daily life, the inevitable human limitations, and the allowances to be made for the maintenance of harmonious international relationships. One may say that general utility is his determining principle, and the positive method his constant guide, the application of which is marked by a sound judgment, an active intellect, and wide learning

Gentili: *De jure belli*

It was stated in the Director's last report that the 1598 edition, being the latest known that appeared in the author's lifetime, would probably be the one to be reproduced by the Endowment in this series. It was hoped to use the copy in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which was presented by the author to John Selden, as appears from their handwriting upon the fly-leaf, but it was found that a satisfactory photograph could not be made from this volume as it is heavily scored through with ink in such a way that the photographer could not eliminate the marks or produce a clean-looking reproduction. A comparison of the 1598 and 1612 editions was then made, which showed that the two correspond page for page, and it has been accordingly decided to use the 1612 edition. The Introduction prepared for this number of the Classics by Professor Coleman Phillipson is in type, and Professor John C. Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania, the translator of the Latin text, is nearing the completion of his examination of the proofs of his translation.

Grotius: *De jure praedae*

The progress on this work during the past year consists in the preparation by Professor Ralph van Deman Magoffin of a Latin text in which the author's notes are extended and other editorial corrections made. As stated in the Director's report of last year, this Latin text is to be accompanied with a facsimile of the original Leiden manuscript upon which it is based. The English translation of the work is also by Professor Magoffin.

Pufendorf: *Elementa jurisprudentiae*

This work is approaching completion. During the last year Dr. Hans Wehberg's Introduction in German and Professor Edwin H. Zeydel's English translation thereof have been put into type. The English translation of the Latin text

[TRANSLATION]

To the Eminent Mr. Brown Scott

In testimony of an abiding gratitude for his services in diffusing the doctrines of Fr. Francisco de Vitoria, illustrious son of this seat of learning, the University, the Provincial Assembly and the City of Salamanca present this Souvenir.

Salamanca, May 20, 1929

The Rector

ENRIQUE ESPERABÉ DE ARTEAGA

The Mayor

EUSEBIO ESCUDERO

The President of the Assembly

NICOLÁS RODRIGUEZ ANICETO

has been set up and revised by Professor William A. Oldfather, and at the present time the final page proof is in his hands for examination and approval. A List of Errata and an Index, which will probably be an adaptation and enlargement of the author's, will complete the work.

Pufendorf: *De jure naturae*

The heaviest task which the Division has been engaged in during the past year in connection with the Classics has been the preparation of the English translation of this work for the printer. Far larger than any other number in the series, it also contains a host of abbreviated citations in the Latin language to authors, many of whom wrote the works referred to in some language other than Latin. The manuscript was sent to the printer during the past winter, and proofs have recently begun to come in. The Latin text which is the basis of this number of the Classics is the 1688 Amsterdam edition, the edition that was used by Barbeyrac in making his French translation. The large number of editions of this work in Latin and in French translation makes it appear desirable that a list of all editions should be prepared in connection with this work. The Division has thus far found mention of some forty editions, and efforts are being made to confirm each by locating copies thereof and procuring transcripts of their title-pages. For the frontispiece of the work the Division has been so fortunate as to obtain a photograph of the portrait of the author at the University of Lund. It will be remembered that Pufendorf was writing this work while he was a professor at that university before 1672, the date when the first edition was published in Lund.

Suarez: *De legibus ac Deo legislatore, et al.*

Both the extended Latin text of this number of the Classics and the manuscript of the translation have been prepared for the printer during the past year, and can be delivered to him as soon as a number of queries are settled by the translator.

Wolff: *Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum*

The first volume, which has been completed during the past year by the addition of a list of errata prepared by Professor Joseph H. Drake, of the University of Michigan Law School, contains an Introduction in German by Dr. Otfried Nippold and a photographic reproduction of the edition of 1765. The original Latin text is poorly printed and contains numerous errors as well as a multitude of more or less illegible words. However, Professor Drake has examined it with extreme care, and where necessary has supplied text from the earlier edition of 1749. The frontispiece likeness of the author is from the oil painting, not hitherto reproduced, in the Senate Hall of the University of Halle.

The Director in his report of last year[1] described the nature of this series in the words of Mr. Moore, and also the contents and importance of the first two

[1] Year Book, 1929, pp. 175–180.

volumes, which are devoted to the St. Croix River arbitration by a mixed commission under the treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed by Lord Grenville and John Jay at London on November 19, 1794, and commonly known in the United States as the Jay Treaty. The distribution of the first volume was deferred until the index for the two volumes, to appear in the second volume, should be completed. As the index is now in type the two volumes can be made available immediately. The preparation of the index of these two volumes has been an arduous and lengthy task of analysis and synthesis, but it is believed that the result of the great pains taken with it is worthy of the arbitration itself, which enjoys a peculiar preeminence. As Judge Moore says:

Moore's International Adjudications

> The story of the Saint Croix River arbitration is not a general history, in which a few outstanding figures are selected for mention from the general mass. It is, on the contrary, the special record of a particular transaction, and as such should present it completely. It would be defective just in the proportion in which it should fail to do this; and the index would be defective in the proportion in which it should fail to acquaint the reader with the contents.

The arguments of counsel in this arbitration, though concerned with a limited territory, ranged widely but with singular minuteness through two centuries of history. Both the American and British agents were men of learning, familiar with the country in dispute, and their arguments were based on thorough research and the collection of historical and geographical data from all available sources. The very abundance of material cited by them, however, made extensive verification necessary, particularly in connection with ancient grants and geographical and proper names. This fact, and the thoroughness with which the ground was covered in nine separate arguments, which repeatedly comment upon the voluminous evidence, rendered the making of a detailed index far more laborious than usual. Yet such treatment was necessary if the wealth of data in the two volumes was to be clearly indicated. Consequently neither time nor effort has been spared in an endeavor to index not only the important points relating to the arguments and the commission, but also all information which might be of interest to students of history, cartography and geography.

The third volume, which is in proof, deals with another arbitration under the same treaty, namely, the arbitration of claims for compensation for losses and damages resulting from lawful impediments to the recovery of pre-war debts, referred to a mixed commission under Article VI of the treaty. Certain states of the Union had passed laws impeding the recovery by British subjects of sums of money owing to them prior to the war of the revolution. The mixed commission originally appointed, composed of three British and two American commissioners, was unable to reach an agreement and the matter was settled finally by the convention signed January 8, 1802, under the terms of which the United States agreed to pay to Great Britain the sum of $2,664,000. This volume contains much that has never been printed, obtained by Mr. Moore through extensive research in this

country and England. The most striking of these discoveries is that of the original rough minutes, registers and letter-books of the Philadelphia mixed commission in nine volumes and fragments of the secretary's report found in the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery at San Marino, California, which were traced through an item in "American Book-Prices Current" describing their sale by auction in New York in the autumn of 1914.

The fourth volume, which is devoted to still another arbitration under the Jay Treaty, is well under way, a substantial portion of the manuscript having recently been delivered to the printer. This is an arbitration of mutual claims under Article VII of the treaty for compensation for losses and damages sustained by irregular and illegal captures or condemnation during the French revolution. They were settled by a commission in 1804, the awards to the United States amounting to $11,656,000, and those to Great Britain to $143,428.14.

Spanish Edition of United States Diplomatic Correspondence concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations

The report of the Director for last year announced that a contract had been concluded with Messrs. Juan Roldán y Cia, of Buenos Aires, for the publication of a Spanish edition of the three-volume work issued by the Division in 1925 entitled *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations*. Necessary revision of the Spanish translation has caused some delay, but it is expected that this will soon be completed. The three bulky volumes in English will probably be represented by six volumes in the Spanish. In view of the excellent reception that has been given the English edition in Latin-American quarters conversant with our language, it is confidently believed that the Spanish edition, when available to those who do not understand English, will produce a very good effect in providing an understanding of the motives of early American diplomacy.

Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Latin-American Nations, 1831–1860

The copying of the manuscripts in the Department of State which are to be published by the Division in a series of eight or ten volumes was completed last summer. Dr. William R. Manning, of that Department, is now engaged in the work of annotation and has delivered to the Endowment the manuscript containing the correspondence relating to the Argentine Republic, Bolivia and Brazil. That concerning the Argentine Republic is very voluminous, and will of itself occupy a full volume of nearly a thousand pages of the large format of the *Diplomatic Correspondence concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations*. The second volume will comprise Bolivia and Brazil, and the third volume will contain a number of countries grouped under Central America. The preparation of the material on hand for the printer is in progress. The Director may here remark that these volumes virtually constitute, so far as Latin America is concerned, a section of the much desired compilation and publication of documents concerning the foreign relations

of the United States. A similar undertaking with regard to some other group of countries, such as the Orient, under a specially qualified editor, would be the next natural and practical step in the realization of the design. Expressions of appreciation of the work that has been done and is being done as regards Latin America continue coming to the notice of the Director. Among these is one from South America anticipating the first volume of the 1831–1860 series on account of its material on the Falkland Islands. Another is from an American educator, Professor Charles W. Hackett of Stanford University, who in a letter to Dr. Manning says:

> I am delighted to know of the progress made thus far in the editing of the diplomatic correspondence of the United States concerning inter-American affairs from 1831 to 1860. That compilation will prove invaluable to the historical investigator. You will be interested to know that in my seminary here I have ten very fine young men working on selected topics in Latin-American history and that three of them are finding invaluable for their work the *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations*, which you edited for the Carnegie Endowment several years ago. You have made, and are continuing so to do, all of us in the Latin-American field greatly indebted to you.

A rather unexpected service that the publication of such correspondence sometimes performs is by way of supplying foreign governments with authentic copies of papers which they themselves should possess either as originals or as record copies but which have been lost or destroyed.

Kiesselbach: Problems of the German-American Claims Commission

This volume, which has now been published, is a translation of the first part of *Probleme und Entscheidungen der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Schadens-Commission* (Problems and Decisions of the German-American Mixed Claims Commission), which was published in 1927 in Mannheim, Germany, from the pen of Dr. Wilhelm Kiesselbach, the German member of the Commission. The translation has been made by Edwin H. Zeydel, professor of German in the University of Cincinnati. The decisions of the Commission, which constitute the second part of the German volume, are accessible in their original English language to American and English readers in *Mixed Claims Commission (United States and Germany), Administrative Decisions and Opinions of a General Nature and Opinions in Individual Lusitania Claims and other Cases*, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The author discusses his subject under the following rubrics: History and Duties of the Commission; Legal Nature of the Claims; The Neutrality Claims; Nationality of the Claims; Extent of the Obligation to render Compensation in case of Death and Injury (Lusitania Cases); Claims of Life Insurance Companies; Claims of Marine Underwriters (Subrogation); The Extent of Germany's Obligation to give Compensation for Damage in respect of Property—"Loss" and Causal Connection; Naval and Military Works or Materials; Corporation Claims.

The agreements and resolutions of the International Conferences of American States, known as the Pan American Conferences, have been collected and arranged to form a volume in the English language, thus rendering of easy access between

the covers of a single volume what is now only to be found scattered among many publications which, especially those concerning the earlier conferences, are only in the larger libraries. The texts are already in type; so that only the routine examination of proofs remains to be done besides the preparation of an index, which however should be a very careful one in order that users may get the greatest possible benefit from it, for a volume of this kind is one that should serve as a ready reference manual for delegates at future conferences who wish to find the precedents instantly, as well as for the more leisurely student.

Pan American Conferences

In response to requests from various important sources during the past few years for a publication containing documents concerning the international relations of China during the last decade, the Division has had in contemplation the preparation of a volume which would do for this period what its publication of Mr. MacMurray's three-volume work did for the period 1894 to 1919. The unsettled condition of affairs in China, however, seemed to militate against the advisability of a collection of a definitive nature for the time being. Nevertheless this very condition did arouse the more interest and render of more present utility a manual of some degree of fullness which would place before those interested the documents evidencing the obligations undertaken by China and her co-contracting parties in recent years, and the official attitudes taken. A particularly auspicious event for the appearance of such a manual occurred last October when the Institute of Pacific Relations held its conference at Kyoto, Japan; and the Division therefore undertook to place in the hands of the delegates from the various countries such a collection as was desired. Although the work was begun rather late, considering the scattered sources of the documents, the Director is pleased to report that 200 copies were despatched to Japan and reached their destination before the opening day.

Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1919–1929

The book is a print of about a hundred treaties, agreements, notes, declarations, etc., dating from October 11, 1919, to August 10, 1929, being, in a sense, a continuation of Mr. MacMurray's compilation, inasmuch as it contains the texts of the principal treaties and agreements with and concerning China concluded since the publication of his work. But it was not intended to, nor does it, include all or even most of the documents which might properly be contained in a collection as comprehensive as Mr. MacMurray's. A supplementary list of documents not printed in the volume is also given with references to the places where the texts, if they have appeared in print, can be found.

The proceedings of the Fourth Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects will, as was done with the earlier conferences, be printed as a publication of the Division. The perusal of the discussions will afford more than usual interest, because of the viewpoints presented and developed by the visiting members of the Institute of International Law. The acquaintance thus gleaned by

Fourth Conference of Teachers of International Law

American teachers from their colleagues in the Old World on what is perhaps, when the future is considered, the most important of vocations for international order and amity, cannot fail to be fruitful, especially as only the ablest of their calling are invited into its membership.

Collection of Nationality Laws and Treaties

In connection with the work of the Research in International Law conducted under the auspices of the Faculty of the Harvard Law School, the draft conventions of which were reprinted as a special supplement to the *American Journal of International Law* in April, 1929, with the aid of the Endowment, a compilation was made of the texts of the laws of various countries and of the treaties between them relating to nationality. This compilation, edited by Mr. Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State, and Mr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at the Harvard Law School, has been published by the Endowment as one of the publications of its Division of International Law. While some of these texts were already accessible in published form, most of them were not available, and the editors undertook to collect all of them and to make them accessible in English for jurists and scholars. The Department of State assisted by permitting the editors to use the texts and translations received from the representatives of the United States in foreign countries. Reliance has been principally placed upon material obtained from official sources, and wherever possible official publications were consulted.

The compilation of treaties contains provisions taken from twelve multipartite and fifty-four bipartite treaties concerning nationality. Efforts were made to procure the texts of the laws and treaties now in force for each country, and it is not believed that there are many instances in the texts published where this is not the case, although there may be some.

The Division was able to have an advance edition of the volume published in time for distribution before the assembling of the First Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague on March 13, 1930. Since the subject of nationality is on the agenda of that conference, it was very desirable that the volume be distributed to the governments and representatives taking part in the conference. Accordingly, on February 15, 1930, 100 copies of the advance edition were sent to the Legal Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, 100 copies to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at The Hague, and two copies to the foreign offices of sixty-six governments. The Division has since supplied the Department of State with 200 copies for the use of its officials and of the important missions in foreign countries. The volume will be distributed to the Endowment's depository libraries, and will also be placed on sale by the Endowment's publishers so that interested individuals may be able to obtain it.

The Division has also prepared and seen through the press three publications of the American Institute of International Law on the subjects being considered

by the Conference for the Codification of International Law, now in session at The Hague. These are an English translation of Judge Bustamante's Spanish volume entitled *El Mar Territorial*, an English translation of Dr. Maúrtua's Spanish manuscript on the responsibility of states, and *Some Observations on Nationality* by the undersigned. Each of the last two mentioned is in reality the joint work of both writers, the actual task of writing the two manuscripts being divided between them.

American Institute Publications

Subventions to Journals of International Law

Assistance has been continued during the past year to a number of journals of international law which would otherwise have, if not a precarious existence, at least a diminished usefulness. The aid granted by the Division results in benefits of various kinds. First, more copies are printed and distributed among donees whose means for purchasing them are rather restricted, and yet who perhaps need them most, especially those smaller colleges that are attempting to give adequate courses in international law. In some cases, countries of eastern Europe with depreciated exchange are favored. The aid enables the editors not only to procure contributions of greater merit than would otherwise be possible, but also to make the dimensions of their journals more commensurate with the present need of fittingly reflecting the great thought that is being bestowed upon the subject of international law, both public and private, at the present time. Despite the fact that the law of war has been pushed somewhat into the background of scientific study in recent years, there exists even a greater activity than formerly in discussion among writers and an ever increasing number of students of the topics of peace law which have come to the front, partly due to the movement for codification greatly accelerated by the League of Nations and partly to the necessities resulting from the contacts of a greater number of independent states in their daily intimate relations with one another. The journals of international law afford a forum for free discussion and it is desirable that they be able to discharge their mission with satisfaction to their readers and justice to their subjects. It is believed that they are doing this and that the Division's assistance is a valued means to that end. Below will be noticed a few of the topics dealt with by these journals during last year, the selection being made more by subjects to display their variety and general interest, rather than through any estimate of their superiority over the many not mentioned. Besides their articles, the journals carry departments of several kinds: court decisions, treaties and other documents of international legal interest, book reviews, chronicles.

This *Revue* gave considerable attention during the past year to the New World, devoting its five articles in the first issue to the Sixth Pan American Conference. Among other interesting articles are those on chemical warfare, by Professor Korovine, of Moscow; on the United States of Europe and the American example, by Professor Lambert, of Lyon; and on secret diplomacy, by René Dollot, consul general of France at Trieste.

Revue générale de droit international public

The *Journal du droit international*, which was founded in 1874 by Edouard Clunet and is being continued by M. André Prudhomme, is devoted principally to private international law and a large part of its value lies in its summarized reports of law cases in the courts of France particularly, but also many other countries, involving questions in that field. It also contains articles by competent writers, among which may be noted those in 1929 on the defense of Russian interests before the American courts, expropriation of private property by the Soviets before the German courts, international commercial arbitration, the Association of International Law and its Warsaw rules of 1928, and the effect in France of foreign bankruptcy judgments.

Journal du droit international

The *Rivista di diritto internazionale* for the year 1929 contains 620 pages. The excellent quality of the contents has been maintained. Among the contributions of great interest may be mentioned: "The present state of the question of the exemption of foreign states from domestic jurisdiction," by Dr. G. Bosco; "The counter-claim in international procedure," by Judge Anzilotti; "Divergencies in Italian doctrine on the fundamental principles of public international law," by Professor Vitta, of the University of Modena; and the treatment of the agreement between Italy and the Vatican and related subjects, in a group of articles in the spring number by Professors Anzilotti, Diena, Jemolo and Morelli.

Rivista di diritto internazionale

The *Revue de droit international et de législation comparée*, which is published under the direction of Professor Charles De Visscher of the University of Ghent, Secretary General of the Institute of International Law, completed its fifty-sixth year with the publication of the last number for 1929. Among the many interesting articles which appeared during that year were those by Dr. Rundstein, of Warsaw, on the protection of private interests by international adjudication; by Jens Bull, Norwegian counselor of legation at Berlin, on sovereignty over western Greenland; by Mr. J. Costers, on the Sixth Conference of Private International Law; by Baron Alberic Rolin, on the remote causes of the World War; by Baron Rolin Jaequemyns, on the so-called disarmament question before the League of Nations; and by Mr. Paul Ruegger, who was formerly connected with the Permanent Court of International Justice, on the practical forming of conciliation commissions.

Revue de droit international et de législation comparée

The Japanese Journal of International Law and Diplomacy has been so unfortunate as to lose the services of Viscount Fukuoka who resigned as treasurer of the Association because of ill health. In his stead Professor Kamukawa, of the Tokyo Imperial University, assumed the duties of the office. The Bureau of the Association has been moved to the rooms of the law seminary in the Tokyo Imperial University. The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy, which the Association issues

Japanese Journal of International Law

in ten numbers a year, completed its twenty-eighth volume in December last. Among the thirty or so of its leading articles by Japanese authors should be mentioned those on discrimination against Orientals in the British dominions and colonies, written in the English language; the United States and Mexico—a comparison of policy; subjectivism and objectivism in modern international law; security; the concept of territory and territorial supremacy; the federal organization of Russia; the relation between arbitration and conciliation; the American navy and restatement of maritime law; the Monroe Doctrine; and the meaning of "The high contracting parties in the anti-war pact." Besides articles, the Journal also has departments of current notes, studies in international cases, book reviews, documents, and excellent monthly summaries in English of international law periodicals by Dr. Thomas Baty.

Revista de derecho internacional

The *Revista de derecho internacional*, being the organ of the American Institute of International Law, has naturally devoted much space to the doings of the Institute and to matters in which the Institute has taken a prominent part. Thus we find the proceedings of the meeting of the Institute's special committee in February and March, 1929, and of the meeting of the executive council in October and November, and the addresses delivered at Habana at the inaugural session of the new Academy of International Law on October 30, 1929, in the great hall of the University of Habana. The documents leading up to the institution of the Academy are also given, as well as those of the International American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration, held in Washington from December 10, 1928, to January 5, 1929, Judge Bustamante's articles on the harmonizing of the American systems of conflict of laws and the execution of foreign judgments. Other interesting articles are those by Dr. Gerardo Portela on the internationalization of the check in America, the responsibility of states, by Dr. Maúrtua, and international recognition of the rights of man, by Dr. Luis Anderson.

Revue de droit international, de sciences diplomatiques et politiques

While the final number of the *Revue de droit international, de sciences diplomatiques et politiques* for 1929 has not yet come to hand, mention may be made of articles in the first three numbers on Article 250 of the Treaty of Trianon, the Soviet project for reduction of armaments, chemical warfare, Soviet measures of expropriation before the foreign courts, and problems connected with the international organization of labor. The columns of this quarterly, which is published in Geneva, are largely given over to a department of *Faits et Informations*, which is a chronicle of the business of the League of Nations, the Hague Court, the International Labor Organization, and events in the various countries of the world which have an important international aspect.

Dr. Niemeyer's *Zeitschrift fur Internationales Recht*, a subvention to which was first granted in 1923, starting with volume XXXII,[1] has completed its forty-

[1] Year Book, 1924, p. 128.

first volume. The periodical maintains a high standard and, as expressed by the *Juristische Wochenschrift*, may be considered "now as before, on account of its theoretical part as well as on account of the decisions it publishes and its collection of international law documents, as an indispensable aid for everyone who is working with international law." The doctrinal articles of the year treat of the intention of the parties in the international law of obligations, a Baltic Sea agreement, the influence of marriage with an alien, and the rules as to conflicts of laws in relation to Hungarian civil procedure.

Zeitschrift fur Internationales Recht

The fifteenth volume of this *Zeitschrift* is still in course of publication, two numbers having been received thus far. Besides carrying the usual excellent studies on problems of international law, the second issue continues with the chronicle of the most important events in international law for the period from January, 1927–June, 1928, and gives three interesting articles: The United States of America and Nicaragua—the United States of America and Mexico; The Donez trial; The China problem—Japan and the Shantung Peninsula and Manchuria. The periodical, edited jointly by Dr. Max Fleischmann and Dr. Karl Strupp, with the assistance of Professor Meurer of Würzburg, and Professor Triepel of Berlin, is donated by the Endowment to a number of libraries of universities outside of Germany.

Zeitschrift fur Volkerrecht

American Journal of International Law

The Endowment has for several years since the war donated a small number of subscriptions to the *American Journal of International Law* to certain libraries and other institutions in Europe which are unable to purchase it, and an item has been included in the estimates for the ensuing year to continue these subscriptions.

As an advocate of the new international law, the *Friedenswarte* has published many essays on the codification of international law; the creation of a declaration of the rights and duties of states, as well as of the rights of man and the citizen; the right of self-government; minority problems, etc. In addition to independent monographs, it also gives the transactions of the best-known law societies regarding these questions. It further devoted special attention to the conclusion of arbitration and conciliation treaties; the results of the Washington Conference and the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations regarding the elaboration of a general arbitration and conciliation treaty; the various problems connected with the Kellogg Pact, such as defensive war, and the adaptation of national constitutions to the Kellogg Pact. Dr. Hans Wehberg, its editor, reports that the *Friedenswarte* takes every opportunity to call attention to the Hague Academy of International Law and has published this year an article on its activities to date, and that the periodical carries out its policy from year to year, not only of publishing contributions by well-known international law scholars of Germany and foreign countries, but also of collaborating with the younger scholars. The *Friedenswarte* continues to print interesting reports on

Die Friedenswarte

conferences of an international or national character, and, following its custom, gives accounts—as many as possible—of the life and activities of prominent teachers of international law. The Director easily agrees with Dr. Wehberg that the *Friedenswarte* has tried to remain loyal to its task as a champion of modern international law and to the realization of the principle "peace through justice."

It is gratifying to learn that the subscribers are becoming more numerous and that, due to an increase in the subvention, one hundred additional foreign universities have been receiving this excellent periodical since January, 1929.

Revue de droit international

The *Revue de droit international*, which completed its third year in 1929, has grown to such dimensions that the management found it advisable to make two volumes of the four issues. Thus the third volume, or tome, for the first half of the year contains 592 pages, while the fourth volume runs to 712 pages. The scope of the contents matches in variety the magnitude of the *Revue*. To give an adequate description thereof would take more space than is available here. A few of the many noteworthy articles during the year were those by Arnold Raestad, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway, on the United States of America and the Permanent Court of International Justice; of Professor Le Fur, of the University of Paris, on the Holy See and International Law; of Professor Spiropoulus, of the University of Saloniki, on the Basis of International Law; of Professor Pépy, of the University of Grenoble, on the Young Plan; of Baron Taube on Pacifist Currents in Russian History; and of Dr. Alvarez, on the Codification of International Law. Among the documents may be found the full text of the Young Plan and annexed documents.

Subventions to International Law Societies

In addition to the Institute of International Law and the American Institute of International Law, whose activities during the past year are related above, the Endowment has for many years been extending aid to two organizations which have been doing commendable work in their respective fields, viz.: the Société de Législation Comparée, in the field of comparative law, and the Grotius Society, a British association whose purpose is to advance the study of public and private international law.

Société de Législation Comparée

The Société de Législation Comparée has published during the past year, in their usual excellent form and content, an annuaire of foreign legislation of 661 pages for the year 1926, an annuaire of French legislation of 370 pages for the year 1928, and twelve monthly bulletins of 703 pages. The annuaire of foreign legislation covers the legislative movement of the principal countries of the world, with analyses, and when advisable a translation in full of the most important laws. Among the foreign laws in the above-noted volume which have been translated into French and accompanied by explanatory comment by the most competent jurists, are German laws on defense of the republic and suppression of duelling; Italian laws on copy-

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right, and provincial councils in the colonies; laws of Luxemburg on jurisdiction of the courts and workmen's leaves; Bulgarian law on state control of private companies; a Greek consular law; Polish laws on international law and unfair competition; British laws on adoption and the coal industry; a Danish law on succession as between married persons; Norwegian laws on life insurance, cooperative companies, bills of exchange and air navigation; United States laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; and arbitration laws on civil rights of women and cooperatives. The Bulletin contains the communications made to the general meetings of the Society and its branches. During 1929 these dealt with unification of international criminal law in the Warsaw and Rome Conferences; post-war legislation and Hungary; the functions of the trust and similar institutions in French law; the constitution of the Kingdom of Serbia; certain characteristics of Mohammedan law on obligations, and the general theory of actions in Mohammedan law.

The Society expects to publish this year an index of the annuaires of foreign legislation covering the years 1900 to 1925. It is unnecessary to comment upon the usefulness of such a volume, which cannot fail to meet with a warm welcome by the many who at present must consult twenty-five indexes in as many volumes in order to gather the valuable fruits of the Society's work.

The Grotius Society

The Grotius Society, which was founded in 1915, has been the recipient of a subvention from the Endowment since 1917. Its headquarters are in London. During the past year it has issued Volume 14 of its transactions, which contains, besides *In Memoriam* notices of Lord Phillimore and Dr. Bellot, its former president and secretary, who had been lost to the Society through death in the preceding year, the papers laid before the Society in the year 1928 on problems of peace and war. Of great interest to Americans is the paper by J. Arthur Barratt, K.C., on "The Real Monroe Doctrine," which is largely a presentation of statements by American Secretaries of State and Latin-American statesmen and publicists taken from the publication which the Division issued in 1924 on the Monroe Doctrine. It also contains in an appendix a report on submarine warfare by a distinguished committee of the Society, which was presented to the British Government in 1917, but whose publication was then forbidden for reasons of state. With the consent of the Attorney General, it now appears, accompanied by the opinions of the dissentient members. Other papers treat of arbitral awards in France and Belgium, territorial waters, international legislation, international criminal courts, the Peace Pact, and freedom of the seas.

The Society has again had the sad occasion to mourn the loss of a president in Sir Thomas Willes Chitty, who was elected to that office at the annual meeting held on May 13, 1929, vice the late Lord Phillimore, and who has recently passed away. He was well known in arbitration circles in England, and otherwise a leading light at the Bar. His place is taken by Mr. Roland Vaughan Williams, who was British Member of the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal under the Treaty of Versailles.

The Association Serbe-Croate-Slovene de Droit International was, for the first time, allotted $2000 for the current year, and $1500 has been remitted. In sending the first instalment, the Association was requested to send about January 1 a report of what it was doing, but nothing has since been received from it beyond acknowledgment of the subvention.

Association Serbe-Croate-Slovene de Droit International

Aid to Works on International Law

During the past year the Curatorium of the Hague Academy has issued Volume 20 of the Lectures, completing the 1927 group, and Volumes 21–25 covering the sessions of 1928. It has also issued a most valuable consolidated index of the first twenty volumes containing the courses for the years 1923–1927 inclusive. During this period one hundred and eighteen courses were given on various subjects of public and private international law, which were published in the *Recueil des Cours* in twenty volumes, constituting a veritable encyclopaedia of the greatest service. But as every volume carried its own index, the need of a consolidated index for rapid work became increasingly apparent as the volumes grew in number. The index before us is an admirable example of the possibilities for usefulness of such labor. The first section, of 364 pages, presents alphabetically all the subjects discussed in the lectures, with the most minute analysis thereof in the subordinate entries. The second part, pages 365–584, is an index of names of persons, both writers of international law and individuals cited for any purpose. The third part, pages 585–590, is a list of the lecturers whose courses are to be found in the *Recueil*, with the subjects thereof. This is followed by a list of the lecturers whose courses were not, for one reason or another, printed in the *Recueil*, with indications of where their lectures may be found if in print.

Hague Academy Lectures

An appendix contains the statutes of the Academy of International Law, the addresses delivered July 14, 1923, at the session inaugurating the Academy, and July 4, 1928, on the occasion of the celebration of its fifth anniversary. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this volume, either in respect of the intrinsic usefulness to all students of international law, or in respect of the great ability displayed in its arrangement and thoroughness in detail. It may be added that on the typographical side the volume is worthy of its contents. The Director has no hesitation in recommending the purchase of a number of the volumes to supply the libraries which are regularly receiving the annual volumes.

The Director reported last year[1] the appearance of the first four volumes of an abridged edition of the *Annuaires* of the Institute of International Law. A fifth volume of 1367 pages has since been printed, containing scientific discussions, together with the papers constituting the preparatory studies, of the four sessions held in 1906 at Ghent, 1908 at Florence, 1910 at Paris, and 1911 at Madrid. By omitting the proceedings of administrative sessions, biographical matter, etc., it has been possible to compress

Abridged edition of Annuaires

[1] Year Book, 1929, p. 195.

into one volume all the scientific contents of four *Annuaires*, including the extensive preparatory reports of the committees. The abridgment is consequently more convenient than the *Annuaires* themselves where the interest of the reader lies only in the matters of international law discussed.

Harvard Research in International Law

As stated in the Director's report for last year,[1] the printing of the tentative drafts, with accompanying comment, of the Harvard Research in International Law was provided for by the Executive Committee of the Endowment by an engagement to purchase one thousand bound copies of a special supplement of the *American Journal of International Law* to contain the drafts and comments of the Research on the subjects of responsibility of states, nationality, and territorial waters. These volumes were distributed to the Endowment's depository libraries and such other addresses as seemed advisable.

Van Pittius: Nationality within the British Commonwealth of Nations

Among the manuscripts which have been read and found deserving of assistance in order to assure the publication as a private undertaking between the author and the publisher, is one entitled "Nationality within the British Commonwealth of Nations," by E. F. W. Gey van Pittius, M.A., of Transvaal University College in Pretoria, South Africa. The subject is one which has not been dealt with sufficiently since the great post-war changes and treatment whereof is needed not only in England but also in the Dominions, which are beginning to pass their own nationality acts, and in America, where changes in British and Canadian nationality are becoming of more than ordinary interest. The manuscript is understood to be now in the hands of the English publishing house which has accepted it for publication.

Mexican-American Claims Commission Opinions

The second volume of the opinions of commissioners under the convention concluded September 8, 1923, between the United States and Mexico, appeared last autumn. It will be recalled[2] that copies of the first volume were distributed a few years ago to the libraries of a number of institutions engaged in teaching international law. As volumes of this nature, containing actual adjudicated international cases, afford the very best material for the study of the rules and principles involved as carefully applied to a great variety of sets of facts and circumstances, they are of great importance to students in restraining the tendency to get away from realities in the prosecution of doctrinal themes. The Director was therefore glad to be able to procure from the Government Printing Office at the time of printing a number of the volumes for distribution chiefly among places where instruction is given in international law. The volume consists of opinions delivered from September 26, 1928, to May 17, 1929, by the presiding Commissioner Dr.

[1] Year Book, 1929, p. 158. [2] Year Book, 1928, p. 152.

Kristian Sindballe, the American Commissioner, Mr. Fred K. Nielsen, and the Mexican Commissioner, Mr. G. Fernández MacGregor, and dealing largely with the subject of responsibility of states for damage caused in their territory to the person or property of aliens. Other subjects dealt with at greater or less length are nationality, procedure, nature and modification of international law, international streams, partnership, and recognition of states, governments, de facto and de jure authorities, and belligerency. The purchase of such public documents for distribution among colleges, which is of course made to encourage instruction in international law rather than as an aid to publication, seems desirable, for the limited edition soon becomes exhausted.

Conclusion

Finally, it may be said that the translating of correspondence and papers for the Washington office is regularly done in the Division of International Law, the personnel of which, taken as a whole, is sufficiently versed in the modern languages to care for the normal needs of the office.

The personnel was called upon to spend much time upon work incident to the conferences at Briarcliff, both in preparation for several months preceding them and during the sessions themselves, at which several of the force were present.

The Director believes that what has been said above shows a really unusual degree of achievement in advancing the work of the Division.

Respectfully submitted,

James Brown Scott,
Director.

Washington, D. C.
April 8, 1930.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE TRUSTEES:

During the past year the Economic and Social History of the World War has measurably neared completion, with the publication of fifteen additional volumes containing some twenty-two separate monographs. The present status of the series is summarized in the following table:

	Volumes	*Separate Monographs*
Total number published	123	221
In press	9	20
In editors' hands	8	17
Outstanding	14	20
Total	154	278

Of the fourteen outstanding volumes, five have been promised for this spring and six for the early autumn, and it is expected that the remaining three will be completed by the end of the year or early in 1931.

Until the History is actually completed it does not seem expedient to comment upon the contribution which it offers to the understanding of the problems of international peace. As has been pointed out in previous reports of this Division, the synthetic volumes in the different national series are naturally those which come at the close, summing up, as they do, country by country the total economic and social displacement which the War has caused. Studies of this kind have either been completed or are well on the way towards completion in all the larger series with the exception of the German and the British. It had originally been planned that these would all be finished by the end of the year 1929, and the hope was entertained that on the basis of these synthetic surveys some general picture might be given at the present time of the total results of the researches of the last eleven years. It will be necessary, however, to postpone the statement of general conclusions for another full year. In the opinion of the General Editor this is a fortunate circumstance, for there are indications that the economic cost of the War is only now being entered up in the balance sheets of national wealth and international trade. It is too soon, however, even yet to say whether final conclusions will ever be reached; but at least this History will have made clear the nature of the problem which has to be solved.

In view of the situation noted above, the report for this year will be confined to comment upon the actual output of the year's work in the Division of Economics and History. This can best be done country by country.

Austrian and Hungarian Series

Reference to the earlier reports from this Division will show that with the collaboration of the late Professor Wieser, a most exhaustive and carefully articulated series of monographs was planned to deal with the effect of the War upon the Hapsburg Monarchy, an unparalleled laboratory of war-time experience. Professor Wieser's plan called for the detailed analysis of both civil and military economics throughout the Hapsburg Monarchy. The excellence of the Hapsburg bureaucracy made it possible to accumulate unusually valuable material, and nowhere else was so much groundwork done in the gathering of statistical and other basic material than in the Austrian Series. It was planned that only a portion should be published in the form prepared, the rest was to serve as data for a work to which Professor Wieser was planning to devote the remaining years of his life. His sudden death left a difficult editorial problem which, naturally, can never be solved along its original lines. Nevertheless, under the guidance of Professor Wieser's colleagues, Dr. Gratz, of Hungary, and Dr. Schüller, of Austria, the Series has been practically completed in a way to do honor to Austrian scholarship and credit to the Endowment. Professor W. Winkler, one of Professor Wieser's collaborators, has taken over the preparation of one of the most difficult and important volumes, "The Effect of the War upon Austrian Incomes." This volume, now in press, is a challenge to the economists of other countries; it rests upon a vast survey of statistical data, only a portion of which is published. Another volume, planned by Professor Wieser as subsidiary to his general survey, dealt with the history of railroads and transit generally in Austria during the War. It was divided into two sections, one by Herr von Enderes, dealing with the civilian management of railways, and the other by Colonel Ratzenhofer, on military management of railways and transit. These monographs, excellent in themselves, deal with a subject which subsequent history has rendered of less importance to Europe, owing to the breakup of the Hapsburg Monarchy. It is, however, an essential chapter in the contemporary War history of Austria and the text is now in the editor's hands preparatory to immediate publication.

In this connection and with reference to many another difficult question which has arisen in the Austrian Series since Professor Wieser's death, the General Editor would call attention to the untiring and competent services rendered to the Endowment by Ministerialrat W. Klastersky, the secretary of the Austrian and Hungarian Editorial Board, who has assisted in the actual editing of texts as well as in an administrative capacity. It is not too much to say that, without Herr Klastersky's efficient cooperation, the Austrian and Hungarian Series could hardly have been carried through to successful termination.

The final volume of the Austrian and Hungarian Series has at last been completed by the joint work of Drs. Gratz and Schüller, the two remaining members of the Austrian and Hungarian Editorial Board. As it deals with the general problem referred to above, comment upon it will be reserved for the discussion of

the whole question of War costs. There remains but one volume to be completed in the Austrian Series, that dealing with the effects of the War upon industry. The detailed analysis of the different industries was completed some years ago, but the editor of the volume, Dr. Riedl, whose war-time experience gives him unique competence in this field, has been unable to find the time to draw together the different threads of industrial history into a consistent whole.

British Series

The British Series is still unfinished but is likely to remain so. British editorial traditions are apparently very different from those of the Continent; authors prefer to write individually and only reluctantly fit into the cooperative scheme which could be planned in such detail in Continental countries. The one volume in the British Series which has appeared in the course of the last year is Dr. Dearle's "Economic Chronicle of the Great War for Great Britain and Ireland." The British reviews have already paid tribute to this unique work of reference which records day by day for the five years of the War period the chief economic facts and problems concerning the British nation.

Bulgarian Series

Planned in the year 1925 during the General Editor's visit to Sofia, the Bulgarian History of the War has been completed under the direction of, and very largely by, Professor Danaillow, of the University of Sofia. This volume now in the editor's hands is a vast and well documented survey which does high credit to Bulgarian economic scholarship and supplies a wealth of material which is otherwise wholly unknown.

French Series

The one volume in the French Series, published during the past year, is Professor Léon Bernard's monograph on "The Effect of the War upon Public Health and the History of War-time Medicine." This volume is a worthy counterpart to the more exhaustive volumes in the German and Austrian Series. If its contents were widely known it could furnish a real corrective to much of American public opinion concerning this subject. Two important volumes in the French Series are now in the press, one by M. Clémentel, war-time Minister of Commerce, dealing with "The Effects of the War upon the Commercial Life of France," and the other by M. Huber, Director of the Statisque Générale de la France, analyzing in great detail the effects of the War upon the population of France. The second part of the volume, by M. Bernonville, deals with the effects of the War upon private income and the shifting of wealth.

The French Series now consists of some forty monographs and the long and successful work of the Editorial Board will come to an end in the course of this summer when the three unpublished volumes, all of them nearly finished, will be ready for the printer. Once more, as in previous reports, the Editor would take

this occasion to record the debt of the Endowment to Professor Gide and his associates of the Editorial Board, and to M. Pellegrin, the secretary of the French Committee, whose untiring devotion to the interests of the Endowment and to the success of the History has contributed so much to the achievement of the French Series.

German Series

The one volume published in the German Series during the year was Dr. Sarter's "History of German Railways in War-time," a parallel to the volumes of Mr. Hines, in the American Series, and M. Peschaud, in the French Series. It presents the data with the same unfailing competence which marks the actual control of the railroads themselves. Four other volumes of the German Series are in the press. Professor Goebel describes in general terms the vast organization over which Walter Rathenau presided during the War for the exploitation of raw materials. This is an outstanding contribution to the direct effects of modern war upon industry. In another large volume three important studies have been grouped together; the study of Professor Meerwarth on "Vital Statistics," that of Professor Günther on "German Incomes," and that of Professor Zimmermann on "Wages and the Conditions of Living of the Working Class." Special interest attaches to the volume, "The Effect of War upon Crime," by the late Professor Liepmann, an outstanding authority among German criminologists. The bibliographical volume by Professor Mendelssohn Bartholdy and Dr. Rosenbaum, now in press, has been delayed owing to the destruction of part of the manuscript by fire.

There remain only two unfinished volumes in the German Series, both of them, however, of great importance: the monograph of Professor Hecht on "German Industry," and that of Professor Hirsch on "German Commerce." Both of these have been promised for the autumn.

Italian Series

The one volume which has been published in the Italian Series is Professor Serpieri's comprehensive "History of the Italian Agricultural Classes during the War." It had been originally planned to add some other historical and statistical monographs dealing with agriculture and food supply, but the volumes already published have covered the field sufficiently and no further monographs will appear in this section of the Italian Series. One other monograph is already in the hands of the editors, Professor Volpe's statistical study of "The Effect of the War upon the Italian People as a Whole." There remains in the Italian Series only the final volume on "The General Effects of the War upon Italy," by the chairman of the Italian Editorial Board, Professor Einaudi. This volume will be eagerly awaited by economists and scientists throughout Europe.

Japanese Series

With the publication of the two volumes containing three important monographs, the Japanese Series has at last begun to reveal the important contribution

which Baron Sakatani and his associates have been able to make as their share of the research work of the Endowment. The Japanese Research Committee had already gathered material for these volumes when the earthquake in 1923 destroyed much of the documentation and so dislocated the economic life of Japan as to make scientific measurement of the economic problems of the War extremely difficult. Nevertheless, there is a wealth of suggestion in the data which Baron Sakatani's associates have assembled. It has been necessary to compress into a single volume the two monographs on "Commerce" and "Industry," the former by Professor Yamasaki and the latter by Professor Ogawa, the Vice Minister of Finance. More general and on a larger scale is the volume of Professor Kobayashi on "The Basic Industries and the Social History of Japan, 1914–1918." Further volumes are now in the hands of the editors.

Mention should also be made in this place of the intensive and exhaustive researches conducted by the Japanese Research Committee into questions of international import in connection with Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. Immediate publication of this material presents some editorial difficulties, in view of the fact that the economic situation in Manchuria is rapidly modified by current events and by the time an exhaustive study of this kind has been prepared for publication in an English edition, a new editorial problem presents itself. Nevertheless, it is believed that a satisfactory solution will shortly be worked out.

During the visit of the General Editor to Japan in November last, he learned with great regret from Baron Sakatani that, in his opinion, the work of the Japanese Research Committee should be brought to a close with the completion of the volumes now in hand. Baron Sakatani's resignation was, therefore, accepted and reported to the Executive Committee. In taking this action, the President of the Endowment and the Director of the Division expressed very high appreciation of the work accomplished under Baron Sakatani's leadership for international peace in the Far East, not only in connection with the Research Committee of the Endowment but in many and important services in the furtherance of international understanding and the maintenance of those high ideals of national honor which are the political heritage of the people of Japan. Baron Sakatani has lent the great prestige of his name and untiring effort to the work of the Endowment and it is to be hoped that his resignation from the chairmanship of the Research Committee will not lessen his interest in the further work of the Endowment in the Orient.

Polish Series

The Polish Series was planned only two years ago. There has, therefore, been no time as yet for the publication of any of its monographs. Nevertheless, one of the two volumes of the French translation is already promised for the immediate future. The second volume will be ready in the autumn. The French text is a shortened summary of a more extended series in Polish. The editorial direction of this work is in the hands of Professor Handelsman.

Rumanian Series

The completion of a well rounded series in Rumania has proved impossible in spite of the continued effort and competent oversight of the Rumanian editor, Mr. Mitrany. With the publication of Mr. Mitrany's own volume, a comprehensive and authoritative survey of "The Land and the Peasant in Rumania," the Series has now been brought to a close. The two other volumes are in French, one by Professor Antipa on "The History of Rumania during the Occupation by the Central Powers," and the other by M. Sisesti, the Director of the Agricultural Institute of Bucharest, on "Agriculture in Rumania during the War." Few volumes in the History will be of more lasting value than that of Mr. Mitrany. Fortunately, the author combines with a mastery of the vast material of his survey a sense of classic English style. In addition to this work, Mr. Mitrany's editorial services, especially in connection with the volumes of Southeastern Europe, have been of inestimable value to the Endowment throughout the whole preparation of the Economic History.

Russian Series

Press comments have singled out the Russian Series as the most distinctive section of the whole War History. These volumes are the only ones in existence which cover the economic War history of Russia prior to and apart from the Bolshevik Revolution. Owing to difficulties which need not be described, it at first seemed almost impossible that a series of authoritative volumes could be written by those no longer residing in Russia. Nevertheless, the volumes which have appeared during the last year have continued to win the same approval from competent critics as was the case of the earlier volumes in the Series. These volumes are: "The Cooperative Movement in Russia during the War," by Professors Kayden and Antsiferov; "Russian Schools and Universities in the World War," by Count Ignatiev, MM. Odinetz and Novgorotsev; "Food Supply in Russia during the War," by Professor Struve. Two other volumes are in the press; one omnibus volume deals mainly with agriculture and land problems by MM. Antsiferov, Bilimovich, Batchev, Ivantsov and Kossinsky; the other volume is on "The History of the Zemstvos during the War," by MM. Polner, Obolensky, Turin, with a preface by Prince Lvov, former Prime Minister of Russia. Three other volumes are in the hands of the editors at present. One of these is "The Study of Russian Armies during the War," by General Golovine, of the General Staff; another by MM. Kohn and Braithwaite and Miss Eisenstadt deals with "Vital Statistics, and Labor Problems," and a third more technical volume summarizes the effects of the War upon various Russian industries. There remains the final summing up which is to be shared by Baron Meyendorf and Mr. Florinsky.

Turkish Series

The Turkish Series consists of a single volume "Turkey and the World War," by Dr. Ahmed Emin. Few volumes in the History will be found to contain so

much human interest as this story of a military empire whose very structure was conditioned by its military needs. The economic and social weakness of the system is graphically traced through the series of wars which Turkey fought down to its entry into the World War. Then follows a clearcut analysis and a short but significant conclusion. It is to be hoped that this volume will receive the attention which it deserves.

Yugoslav Series

The volume by Professor Yovanovitch has now been published in its original French. Few episodes in the War stand out more clearly than the story of the winter retreat of the Serbian people through the mountains of Macedonia and Albania. Professor Yovanovitch has reproduced this picture with great literary power and his volume will rank high among those that deal with the economic and social history of Southeastern Europe.

Translated and Abridged Series

This Series comes to an end with the important volume published during the current year, "Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland in the World War," by Professor Heckscher, Mr. Bergendal, Drs. Keilhau and Cohn, and Mr. Thorsteinsson. The publication of this summary is due to the fact that the original texts were published in their native languages. The experience of neutrals in the World War was an essential part of the economic history and this translated summary, although extremely difficult to make owing to the vastness and variety of the topics covered, will stand alongside the history of the Netherlands as a special section of the survey. Both authors and editors, however, would refer the student to the original text rather than to the English translation. The general reader, on the other hand, will find in this large volume all that is essential for an understanding of the chief problems of neutral business in war-time.

American Series

The American Series was planned last of all because of conditions noted in earlier reports. No further volumes of this Series have been published during the current year but the final summary by Professor John Maurice Clark is making rapid progress, and it is hoped that this volume, in some ways the central volume of the whole Series, will be ready for publication in the autumn. The more detailed studies which were to accompany it have been delayed under conditions which leave it somewhat uncertain whether they will be ready for publication by the time the History as a whole comes to a close.

Although work upon the Economic and Social History of the War continues to be the major interest of this Division, the Director of the Division has been

called upon to cooperate in projects of research in connection with other studies in the field of international relations. For two years he was chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the Social Science Research Council, and for three years has been chairman of the International Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He is, at present, chairman of the Research Committee of the American Council of the latter organization. These bodies have planned and in part have executed very considerable projects of research dealing with economic, social, cultural and political problems, more especially those affecting contact between Western nations and the Orient. Of the hundred monographs prepared for the Kyoto Conference of 1929, at least half represented careful and long term research. A full account of the Institute of Pacific Relations, of which these activities form a part, is to be found in its own printed reports, and the numerous studies just referred to are now available as published material.

One project of research, which is still unfinished, has been undertaken at a suggestion from an authoritative quarter. It is an effort to discover whether there is any scientific foundation for the theory widely held in certain quarters that economic competition under the conditions of mass production of today is bound to bring with it international conflict. This has an especial bearing upon the foreign relations of the United States. Recently books have appeared attempting to prove that the economic conquest of the world by the United States is destined to bring disaster to other civilized competitors. In collaboration with the Director of the Division of Economics and History, a committee of economists has been engaged in specific studies which bear upon this fundamental problem, and publication of some of these researches will take place within the next few months.

In connection with the research work of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Director of the Division paid a visit to China and Japan during the autumn months of the past year, one result of which was a study of extraterritoriality in China in a pamphlet which became a basis of discussion at the Kyoto Conference. In addition to his work in connection with the Kyoto Conference, the Director addressed five public meetings in Japan on American foreign policy and problems of international organization. Also, he delivered addresses before the Imperial University of Tokyo, the University of Commerce Alumni, and the National Woman's University of Tokyo. In China he spoke before large audiences at Tsing-hua University, the Peking National University, Yenching University, Nankai University at Tientsin, and the University of Nanking. Since returning from the Orient he has written some half dozen articles dealing with the outstanding problems of the Kyoto Conference, in addition to a number of addresses on the same topic.

The volume which the Director published in 1928 on "War as an Instrument of National Policy and its Renunciation in the Pact of Paris" has now appeared in separate editions in England, France and Germany, and large sections of it

have been published in Japan. Chiefly in explanation of the problems arising under the Pact of Paris, the Director contributed during the year 1929 some eighteen articles to magazines and periodicals and delivered thirty-two addresses before conventions or learned societies in America.

From the beginning of the calendar year 1930 the Director has resumed his full-time duties as professor of history in Columbia University. The formal obligations to the Endowment, therefore, have been placed upon another footing. There still remains before this Division the moral and scientific duty of helping to adjust the intelligence of a period of revolutionary change in international affairs to the implications and the meaning of the new era which is rapidly but confusedly emerging in our day.

JAMES T. SHOTWELL,
Director.

NEW YORK,
April 8, 1930.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929

Assets and Liabilities

Assets		
Investments	$11,152,993 83	
Cash on hand in Capital Account	2,174 29	
		$11,155,168 12
Property and equipment		
Real estate		
Administration buildings and site	$184,000.00	
Building and site, Paris, France	135,447.09	
Furniture and fixtures	30,017.98	
Library	63,879 97	
		413,345 04
Income receivable		
Interest on securities accrued to June 30, 1929		171,467 00
Cash on hand		
General account	$193,412 80	
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924	60,307 61	
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1928	2,811.21	
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1929	62,500 00	
		319,031 62
Special trust fund		25,407 32
		$12,084,419 10
Liabilities		
Endowment	$10,000,000 00	
Profit on exchange and sale of bonds	1,155,168 12	
		$11,155,168 12
Income appropriated for property and equipment		413,345.04
Unexpended funds, June 30, 1929		
Special trust fund	$25,407 32	
Unappropriated funds		
Interest accrued on securities	171,467.00	
Balance of unappropriated funds	319,031 62	
		515,905.94
		$12,084,419.10

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts			
Balances on hand June 30, 1928			
Accumulated income		$210,980 44	
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924		82,063 98	
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1927		8,054 83	
Special trust fund: American Association for International Conciliation		24,465 99	
			$325,565.24
Accumulated income			
Refunds			
Visit of American educational group to Rumania, 1927		$834 46	
Expenses, Division of Intercourse and Education, 1928		124 56	
Northwest Institute of International Relations, 1928		125 58	
Expenses, Division of Economics and History, 1928		116 00	
Accrued interest on securities purchased, 1928		6,733.93	
Third Conference of Teachers of International Law, 1928		831.54	
			8,766 07
Current income			
Interest on the Endowment securities		$565,127 59	
Interest on bank deposits		15,769 09	
International Conciliation subscriptions		1,403 07	
			582,299 75
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924			
Payment by the Carnegie Corporation		$50,000 00	
Interest on bank deposits		1,376 92	
			51,376 92
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1928			150,000 00
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1929			62,500 00
Special trust fund: American Association for International Conciliation			
Interest on bonds and bank deposits			941.33
***Disbursements**			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$47,214 22		
Sundry purposes	21,855.81		
Division of Intercourse and Education	487,838.05		
Division of International Law	179,752.06		
Division of Economics and History	27,216 94		
Economic and Social History of the World War	73,133.29		
		$837,010 37	

* For details of disbursements, see Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

Continued

GENERAL ACCOUNT				
Balances on deposit				
†Harriman National Bank of New York. .		$172,232.01		
Riggs National Bank of Washington.....		19,780 66		
		$192,012 67		
Cash on hand				
Postage fund .	$300 13			
Petty cash funds				
Washington office	$250 00			
New York offices	850 00	1,100 00	1,400 13	
				$193.412 80
CARNEGIE CORPORATION GRANT OF 1924				
Economic and Social History of the World War				
†Deposit with the Harriman National Bank of New York.....			$50,307.61	
Yale University Press, Advance on publishing contract...			10,000 00	
				60,307.61
CARNEGIE CORPORATION GRANT OF 1928				
Promotion of work in the United States				
†Deposit with the Harriman National Bank of New York.				2,811.21
CARNEGIE CORPORATION GRANT OF 1929				
Promotion of work in the United States				
†Deposit with the Harriman National Bank of New York....				62,500.00
SPECIAL TRUST FUND				
American Association for International Conciliation				
Investment in U. S. Treasury Bonds 4% of 1954 (par value $21,200).....			$21,373.99	
†Deposit with the Riggs National Bank (Savings Account)....			4,033.33	
				25,407.32
				$1,181,499.31 $1,181,449.31

† The bank allows interest on this deposit.

*

Statement Showing the Condition of the Appropriations

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balance unallotted
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1929			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$46,300.00	$46,300.00	
Sundry purposes	22,070.00	22,070.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education	219,300.00	219,300.00	
Division of International Law	164,000.00	155,981.06	$8,018.94
Division of Economics and History	28,300.00	28,300.00	
Economic and Social History of the World War	109,225.00	109,225.00	
Contingencies	389,600.00	389,251.61	348.39
Reappropriation	66,632.82	66,632.82	
	$1,045,427.82	$1,037,060.49	$8,367.33

Statement Showing the Condition of the Special Trust Fund

	Special trust fund	Amount disbursed	Balance
Division of Intercourse and Education			
American Association for International Conciliation	$25,407.32		$25,407.32

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1929			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1929			
*Salaries	$21,900 00	$21,900.00	
*Stationery and office expenses	5,000 00	5,000.00	
*Maintenance of headquarters	14,400.00	14,152 81	$247.19
Traveling expenses	5,000 00	4,652 47	347 53
	$46,300 00	$45,705 28	$594 72
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1929			
*Library, salaries	$8,600 00	$8,582.29	$17 71
*Library, purchases for	3,500 00	3,500.00	
*Year Book for 1928	5,000.00	4,864.72	135 28
*Entertainment	500.00	90 91	409.09
Employees' annuities	2,750.00	2,574.19	175.81
Distribution of publications	1,000.00	523 70	476.30
Investment Office	720.00	720 00	
	$22,070 00	$20,855 81	$1,214.19
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1929			
*Salaries and expenses of New York office	$48,700.00	$48,416.06	$283 94
Maintenance of the European Centre	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Work through the European Centre	60,000.00	60,000 00	
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents	4,500.00	4,500.00	
International Arbitration League, £200	1,000.00	972.19	27.81
Conciliation Internationale	3,600.00	3,600.00	
American Committee of Geneva Institute	8,000 00	8,000.00	
Inter-American work	23,500.00	10,129.50	13,370.50
*Entertainment of foreign visitors	5,000.00	3,282.00	1,718.00
International visits of representative men.	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Work through publications	20,000.00	19,990.70	9.30
*International Relations Clubs	10,000.00	10,000.00	
	$219,300.00	$203,890.45	$15,409.55

* Chargeable to Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1928.

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1929			
*Salaries	$23,850 00	$23,775 55	$74.45
†Office expenses	2,700.00	2,698 79	1 21
Distribution of publications	2,000 00	728 60	1,271.40
International arbitrations	16,000 00	6,188 97	9,811.03
Aid to international law journals	15,197.50	14,446 68	750 82
Société de Législation Comparée, fr. 20,000	783.56	783 56	
The Grotius Society of London	1,250 00	1,250 00	
Institute of International Law	20,000 00	20,000 00	
The Hague Academy of International Law	40,000 00	40,000 00	
Fellowships in international law	16,500 00	16,248 25	251 75
Classics of International Law	9,700 00	2,200 00	7,500.00
Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. concerning the Latin-American Nations, continuation of	3,500.00	3,500 00	
Publications of The Hague Academy of International Law	1,400 00	888 43	511 57
Hill: *The Public International Conference*, purchase and distribution of	1,100.00	1,094 79	5 21
Frankfurter Abhandlungen zum Kriegsverhütungsrecht, subscription to	2,000.00	2,000 00	
	$155,981 06	$135,803.62	$20,177.44
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1929			
‡Salaries and expenses of the New York office	$24,300.00	$22,928.81	$1,371.19
Japanese Research Committee, honoraria and expenses	4,000.00	3,788.13	211.87
	$28,300.00	$26,716.94	$1,583 06
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR, 1929			
Honoraria and expenses of editorial boards	$10,725.00	$8,375.00	$2,350.00
Honoraria and expenses of collaborators	33,500.00	14,764.38	18,735 62
Research, revisions and translations	10,000.00	5,073.89	4,926.11
Purchase and distribution of the War History	55,000.00	44,920.02	10,079 98
	$109,225.00	$73,133 29	$36,091 71

*Chargeable to Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1928, $23,600.00.
†Chargeable to Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1928, $1,500.00.
‡Chargeable to Carnegie Corporation Grants: 1927, $8,054.83; 1928, $2,300.00.

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
CONTINGENCIES, 1929			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE			
Entertainment	$900 00	$900 00	
Loss by exchange	608 94	608.94	
	$1,508 94	$1,508.94	
SUNDRY PURPOSES			
Visit of Librarian to Rome	$1,000 00	$1,000 00	
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION			
Lectures for the University of Hawaii	$10,000 00	$9,500 00	$500.00
Carnegie Professorships in International Relations	25,000 00	19,557.72	5,442.28
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union	1,000 00	1,000.00	
News publicity service	15,000 00	15,000.00	
Institute of Pacific Relations	20,000 00	20,000.00	
Visit of foreign journalists to the United States	95,000 00	69,500.97	25,499 03
International library work	10,000 00	5,000 00	5,000.00
Promotion of better understanding between the American republics	28,000 00	17,138.58	10,861.42
American dormitory at Cité Universitaire, Paris	25,000 00	25,000.00	
Summer institutes of international affairs	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Recataloging the Vatican Library	15,000 00	5,980 34	9,019 66
British-American Students Conference	6,000 00	6,000.00	
Entertainment	2,000.00	1,771.75	228 25
Japanese delegates to the World's Tenth Sunday School Convention	1,431.95	1,431.95	
American anthology in Estonian	500.00	500.00	
International Congress of Physiology	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Ninth International Congress of Psychology	5,000 00	5,000.00	
Traveling expenses	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Miller: *My Diary at the Conference of Paris*, distribution of	1,000.00	215.45	784.55
Secretary for Mr. Root on trip to Geneva	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Visit of American journalists to Japan and Asia	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Contribution toward the monument to La Place	1,500.00	1,500.00	
American delegation to World Conference on Adult Education	9,100.00	9,100.00	
International art scholarships	8,500.00	8,500.00	
	$322,031.95	$259,696.76	$62,335.19

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW			
Institute of International Law, meeting in 1929	$30,000.00		$30,000.00
Annuaires of the Institute of International Law, abridged edition	4,000.00	$4,000 00	
American Institute of International Law	5,000 00	2,487.44	2,512 56
Pamphlet series	5,000 00	850 55	4,149 45
Contribution toward the statue of Louis Renault	5,000.00	3,500 00	1,500 00
Proceedings of the Third Conference of Teachers of International Law, publication of	1,820 72	1,820.72	
Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. concerning the Latin-American Nations, continuation of	1,290.00	1,284.68	5 32
Collection of nationality laws by Harvard Research in International Law, publication of	5,000 00	678 76	4,321.24
Kiesselbach's work on German-American Mixed Claims Commission, translating and publishing	1,600.00	325 00	1,275.00
Traveling expenses	1,500 00	1,300 00	200.00
Gonzalez-Hontoria: Spanish treatise on international law	500 00	500 00	
Special Supplement, American Journal of International Law	3,500.00	3,500.00	
	$64,210.72	$20,247.15	$43,963.57

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY			
War as an Instrument of National Policy, German translation of	$500 00	$500.00	
Total Contingencies	$389,251 61	$282,952 85	$106,298 76
REAPPROPRIATION, 1929			
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION			
Recataloging the Vatican Library	$24,250 84	$24,250 84	
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW			
International arbitrations	$19,631.98	$19,631.98	
Classics of International Law	8,000 00		$8,000.00
Scott: *Modern School of International Law*	3,000.00		3,000.00
Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. concerning the Latin-American Nations, publication of the Spanish edition	7,500 00	3,319.31	4,180.69
Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. concerning the Latin-American Nations, translation of	1,500 00		1,500.00
Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. concerning the Latin-American Nations, continuation of	750.00	750.00	
	$40,381.98	$23,701.29	$16.680 69
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR			
Publication of Hungarian texts	$2,000.00		$2,000.00
Total Reappropriation	$66,632 82	$47,952 13	$18,680.69
Résumé			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$46,300.00	$45,705.28	$594.72
Sundry purposes	22,070.00	20,855.81	1,214.19
Division of Intercourse and Education	219,300.00	203,890.45	15,409.55
Division of International Law	155,981.06	135,803.62	20,177.44
Division of Economics and History	28,300.00	26,716.94	1,583.06
Economic and Social History of the World War	109,225.00	73,133 29	36,091.71
Contingencies	389,251.61	282,952 85	106,298.76
Reappropriation	66,632.82	47,952.13	18,680.69
	$1,037,060.49	$837,010.37	$200,050.12

Statement of Revenue and Appropriations

Accumulated Income		
Balance on hand June 30, 1928		$210,980 44
Receipts and refunds		8,766.07
*APPROPRIATIONS		
Reappropriation	$47,952 13	
Contingencies	146,347 62	
Balance unappropriated of accumulated income	*25,446 76*	
	$219,746 51	$219,746 51
Current Income		
Income collected since July 1, 1928		$582,299 75
*APPROPRIATIONS		
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$4,652 47	
Sundry purposes	3,817 89	
Division of Intercourse and Education	142,192 39	
Division of International Law	110,703 62	
Division of Economics and History	16,362 11	
Contingencies	136,605 23	
Balance unappropriated of current income	*167,966 04*	
	$582,299 75	$582,299.75
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1928		
Income collected since July 1, 1928		$150,000 00
*†APPROPRIATIONS		
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$41,052 81	
Sundry purposes	17,037 92	
Division of Intercourse and Education	61,698 06	
Division of International Law	25,100 00	
Division of Economics and History	2,300 00	
Balance unappropriated of Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1928	*2,811 21*	
	$150,000 00	$150,000 00
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1927		
Balance on hand June 30, 1928		$8,054.83
*†APPROPRIATION		
Division of Economics and History	$8,054 83	
	$8,054.83	$8,054 83
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924		
Balance on hand June 30, 1928		$82,063.98
Income collected since July 1, 1928		51,376.92
*APPROPRIATIONS		
Economic and Social History of the World War	$73,133.29	
Balance unappropriated of Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924	*60,307.61*	
	$133,440.90	$133,440.90
Summary		
Balance of unappropriated funds, June 30, 1929		
Accumulated income		$25,446.76
Current income		167,966.04
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1924		60,307.61
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1928		2,811.21
Carnegie Corporation Grant of 1929 (Applicable to fiscal year 1930)		62,500.00
		$319,031.62

* Less revertments.

† See Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments for charges to these appropriations.

Recapitulation

Appropriations	Allotments	Balance unallotted	Disbursed of allotments	Balance of allotments
For 1929..... .. $1,045,427.82	$1,037,060 49	$8,367 33	$837,010.37	$200,050.12

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and in accordance with the books of the Endowment on June 30, 1929.

CLARENCE A. PHILLIPS,
Bursar.

Respectfully submitted,
FREDERIC A. DELANO,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY
COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 24, 1930.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRS:

We have audited the accounts and records of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for the year ended December 31, 1929.

We checked the appropriations and allotments with certified copies of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee, respectively.

The cash in banks at December 31, 1929, as called for by the records, was confirmed by statements from the depositaries.

The Endowment Fund Securities in the safe deposit box at the Harriman Safe Deposit Company were examined by us; those in safe keeping at the Harriman National Bank and Trust Company were confirmed by certificate.

All expenditures were authorized and are supported by proper vouchers and cancelled checks returned from the banks.

We certify that the balance sheet, the statement of receipts and disbursements, and the statements showing the condition of the appropriations and allotments as printed in the Report of the Treasurer at the close of business December 31, 1929, are in accordance with the records.

We found the books and records in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants.

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1931

Showing Amounts Appropriated for Requirements for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1930

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931
Administration		
Salaries	$22,100	$23,200
Office expenses	7,000	5,000
Maintenance of headquarters	14,500	16,200
Traveling expenses	9,000	5,000
Total	$52,600	$49,400
Sundry Purposes		
Library and Information Bureau	$12,600	$12,800
Year Book	5,000	5,000
Annuity fund	2,750	2,750
Distribution of publications	1,000	1,000
Entertainment	500	500
Investment Office	720	720
Total	$22,570	$22,770
Division of Intercourse and Education		
New York Office	$19,300	$22,000
For payment to		
International Arbitration League, London	1,000	1,000
Conciliation Internationale, Paris	3,600	3,600
Geneva Institute of International Relations	8,000	8,000
European Centre, Paris		
For administration purposes	25,000	25,000
Work through European Centre	55,000	60,000
Furnishings	5,000	.....
Special Correspondents	4,500	.....
Interamerican Section	24,000	20,100
American Group of Interparliamentary Union	1,000	1,000
Entertainment	6,000	6,000
International visits	10,000	10,000
Distribution of books and periodicals and work through the press	21,600	21,800
International Conciliation	22,500	24,000
International Relations Clubs and other work in schools and colleges	16,800	20,000
	16,800	20,000
Tokyo Office	.....	2,000
Public information	15,000	15,000
Total Annual Expenses	$238,300	$239,500
Contingent Requirements	209,719	166,500

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1931

Continued

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931
Division of International Law		
Salaries	$26,500	$26,100
Office expenses	1,500	1,500
Distribution of publications	2,000	2,000
Pamphlet series	9,149	5,000
Collection of international adjudications	31,811	22,000
Hague Academy of International Law	40,000	40,000
Fellowships in International Law	18,300	15,000
Subventions to international law journals	15,710	15,710
Subventions to societies	4,050	4,050
Classics of International Law	28,000	21,750
Total Annual Expenses	$177,020	$153,110
Contingent Requirements	154,120	60,000
Division of Economics and History		
New York Office	$17,000	$11,500
Japanese Research Committee	4,000	2,750
Total Annual Expenses	$21,000	$14,250
Contingent Requirements	17,000	10,000
Economic and Social History of the World War		
European Offices	$3,575	$2,250
Research, revisions and translations	10,000	15,000
Amounts due under approved contracts	50,000	50,000
Purchase and distribution of volumes under publishing contracts	40,000	50,000
Hungarian Academy of Sciences	2,000	2,000
Total	$105,575	$119,250

*

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1931

Continued

Reappropriation of Certain Unexpended Balances which will revert June 30, 1930		
Division of Intercourse and Education		
Work through European Centre	$55,000	
Visits of foreign journalists	35,000	
Work of the Vatican Library	20,000	
International work connected with Germany and Austria	15,000	
Miller: My Diary at Paris Conference	700	
		$125,700
Division of International Law		
Moore: International Adjudications	$22,000	
Classics of International Law	19,000	
U. S. Diplomatic Correspondence concerning Latin-American Independence (Spanish edition)	5,681	
U. S. Diplomatic Correspondence concerning Latin America, 1831–1860	9,500	
Hague Court Reports	4,000	
Pan American Conferences	4,000	
International Plebiscites since the World War	4,000	
International Legislation in Multipartite Conventions, 1919–1929	4,000	
Survey of documents concerning Foreign Relations of United States	10,000	
		82,181
Total		$207,881

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1931

Continued

Recapitulation of the Estimates

	Appropriations for fiscal year 1930		Estimates for fiscal year 1931	
SECRETARY'S OFFICE				
Administration				
Annual appropriation	$46,600		$49,400	
Contingent appropriation	6,000		.. .	
Sundry purposes	22,570		22,770	
		$75,170		$72,170
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION				
Annual expenses	$238,300		$239,500	
Contingent requirements				
Reappropriations	$19,519		$25,000	
Contingent appropriation	190,200		166,500	
	209,719		191,500	
		448,019		431,000
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW				
Annual expenses				
Division appropriation	$163,060		$153,110	
Reappropriations	13,960		23,000	
	$177,020		$176,110	
Contingent requirements				
Division appropriation	$120,777		$60,000	
Reappropriations	32,513		27,500	
Contingent appropriation	830		.....	
	154,120		87,500	
		331,140		263,610
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY				
Annual expenses	$21,000		$14,250	
Contingent requirements	17,000		10,000	
	$38,000		$24,250	
Economic and Social History of the World War	105,575		119,250	
		143,575		143,500
		$997,904		$910,280

IN MEMORIAM

Edwin B. Parker, a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, died at his home in Washington, on October 30, 1929. Born in Shelby County, Missouri, September 7, 1868, he graduated in law from the University of Texas in 1889, and practiced his chosen profession in the state of his adoption until 1925.

The entry of the United States into the World War brought Judge Parker into the service of his Government as a member of the War Industries Board at Washington, and as Priorities Commissioner. At the conclusion of the War he served in France as Chairman of the United States Liquidation Commission. Upon the organization in 1923 of the Mixed Claims Commission to hear and determine American claims against Germany, Judge Parker was appointed Umpire, at the suggestion of Germany. Being a citizen of the same country as the claimants, the Umpire's position was one of peculiar delicacy, and the skill with which Judge Parker performed his duties has commanded the respect and admiration of legal authorities throughout the world. His record for fairness and impartiality and his judicial attitude were so impressive that two other former enemy countries suggested his appointment as Sole Arbitrator of the Tripartite Claims Commission to hear and determine American claims against Austria and Hungary. His high judicial qualities were further signally recognized by his own Government with his appointment by the President of the United States as War Claims Arbiter under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 to hear and determine the claims of German, Austrian and Hungarian nationals against the United States. He also served for a time as American Commissioner of the General Claims Commission between the United States and Mexico.

Judge Parker occupied a place of prominence in the business world. From 1920 to 1922 he was a member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of the Texas Company; from 1927 until his death he was Chairman of the Board of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

He was likewise a Trustee of George Washington University and Chairman of the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in semi-annual meeting assembled, that this minute be inscribed in the permanent records of the Board, in appreciation of the distinguished career of Judge Parker, of his eminent service in promoting international peace through the practical and effective operation of international arbitration, and in testimony of the great loss which the cause of peace between nations and the Carnegie Endowment have sustained by his untimely death.

Resolved further, That a certified copy of this memorial be transmitted to Mrs. Parker by the Secretary, with an expression of the sympathy of the Trustees in her bereavement.

IN MEMORIAM

William Allison Peters, a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, died at his home in Seattle, Washington, October 26, at the age of 71 years.

Mr. Peters was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1858, but moved to Pennsylvania, where he read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1884. A few years later he went to the State of Washington where he was admitted to the Bar in 1889. Possessed of legal ability of high order, he early became one of the leaders of his profession, which he continued to practice until his death. He was a former president of the Seattle Bar Association and a Trustee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Peters' services were always at the disposal of his community for the preservation of law and order and he was a member of the Home Guard which protected the lives and property of Orientals when an armed mob undertook to drive them from Seattle. He was held in the highest esteem by his city and state, and his qualities of temperament and heart endeared him to an ever-increasing circle of friends.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in semi-annual meeting assembled, hereby direct that this appreciation of the services of their late colleague, William Allison Peters, to the cause of law and order and friendly relations between nations, be inscribed upon the minutes of the meeting, and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the widow of Mr. Peters with an expression of the sympathy of the Trustees in her bereavement.

March 8, 1858 - October 26, 1929

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES DECEMBER 6, 1929

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace met in New York City on Friday, November 8, 1929, and adjourned until Friday, December 6, 1929, when they met at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the following Trustees answered the roll-call:

Mr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
Mr. FREDERIC A. DELANO
Mr. LAWTON B. EVANS
Mr. ROBERT A. FRANKS
Mr. CHARLES S. HAMLIN
Mr. ALFRED HOLMAN
Mr. FRANK O. LOWDEN
Mr. ANDREW J. MONTAGUE
Mr. HENRY S. PRITCHETT
Mr. ELIHU ROOT
Mr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT
Mr. JAMES R. SHEFFIELD
Mr. MAURICE S. SHERMAN

The President made a detailed statement in regard to the Charter to incorporate the Endowment enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York on February 20, 1929, and, after discussion of the provisions of the Charter and the procedure of incorporation, resolutions were adopted directing the preparation of an instrument to transfer all the property owned by the Trustees to the corporation created by the Legislature of the State of New York, subject to the limitations, restrictions and conditions imposed by Mr. Carnegie in his gift of December 14, 1910, and authorizing the President to obtain any necessary supplementary legislation to empower the corporation to receive the Endowment's property subject to the said limitations, restrictions and conditions.

Mr. Delano brought forward several suggestions as to the relation of the Endowment to the general peace movement, which, after discussion, were referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

The Trustees adjourned for luncheon at 1.10 o'clock p.m., and in an afternoon session, which began at 2.30 o'clock, they adopted the resolutions on the limitation of armaments, the Pact of Paris, and the Permanent Court of International Justice, which are reproduced in the Secretary's Report, *supra*, pages 29–32.

The President reported that the Carnegie Corporation of New York had set aside the sum of $125,000 for support of specific projects of work of the Endowment.

Two letters from Dr. Earle B. Babcock, Assistant to the Director for the European Centre, reporting upon the work at the Centre, were read by the President.

The report of the Executive Committee was presented by the Secretary, and approved. A committee was appointed to consider the filling of vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

The Trustees adopted an amendment to the By-Laws changing the date of the semi-annual meetings of the Board of Trustees to the second Monday in December.

Memorial resolutions concerning Mr. William A. Peters and Judge Edwin B. Parker were presented by the Secretary and unanimously adopted by a rising vote of the Trustees. They are printed herein, pages 163–164.

The meeting adjourned at 3.45 o'clock p m., to meet at the call of the President to organize under the new Charter.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FEBRUARY 10, 1930

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace met at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on February 10, 1930, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., with President Butler in the Chair.

The following Trustees were present:

Mr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS
Mr. FREDERIC A. DELANO
Mr. LAWTON B. EVANS
Mr. AUSTEN G. FOX
Mr. ROBERT A. FRANKS
Mr. CHARLES S. HAMLIN
Mr. ANDREW J. MONTAGUE
Mr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT
Mr. JAMES R. SHEFFIELD
Mr. MAURICE S. SHERMAN
Mr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL
Mr. SILAS H. STRAWN

The purpose of the meeting was to organize under the Charter granted by the Legislature of New York. The President laid before the Board a certified copy of the Act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York and approved February 5, 1930, authorizing the corporation created by Chapter 21 of the Laws of New York of 1929, to accept and receive the property and assets of the unincorporated Endowment and to administer the same in accordance with the trust deed of Mr. Carnegie dated December 14, 1910.

Mr. Sheffield, Chairman of the Committee appointed under the resolution of December 6, 1929, presented a proposed Indenture drawn up by the Committee conveying to the new corporation the trust fund of Mr. Carnegie. After the Indenture had been read word for word, the Trustees adopted resolutions accepting the Charter granted by the State of New York and authorized the execution of the Indenture and other necessary instruments to transfer all the property and assets of the unincorporated Endowment to the new corporation, and directing that the transfer take place as of June 30, 1930.

The Board of Trustees adjourned at 11.29 o'clock a.m.

FIRST MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY 10, 1930

The first meeting of the members of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Incorporated, was held in the Board Room of the Carnegie Corporation at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on February 10, 1930, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

There were present in person the following members:

Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler
Mr. John W. Davis
Mr. Frederic A. Delano
Mr. Lawton B. Evans
Mr. Austen G. Fox
Mr. Robert A. Franks
Mr. Charles S Hamlin
Mr. Andrew J. Montague
Mr. James Brown Scott
Mr. James R. Sheffield
Mr. Maurice S. Sherman
Mr. James T. Shotwell
Mr. Silas H. Strawn

On motion, Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. James Brown Scott, Secretary.

The Chairman presented a certified copy of the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York which created and authorized the corporation.

The Secretary submitted notice of meeting, with proof of due service thereof.

By resolution, the corporation, through the members, accepted the Charter granted to it by the State of New York, by Chapter 21 of the Laws of 1929.

The Chairman reported an additional Act of the New York Legislature authorizing the corporation to accept and receive from the unincorporated association the property and assets of said association and to deal with the same in accordance with the terms and subject to the limitations contained in the instrument of gift from Mr. Carnegie dated December 14, 1910. The Legislature had passed such an Act on February 5, 1930, and it became Chapter 6 of the Laws of 1930.

The Secretary presented a proposed Constitution and By-Laws, which were adopted. He also presented an Indenture to transfer the funds and property of the unincorporated Endowment to the corporation upon certain terms and conditions.

The corporation adopted a resolution accepting the trust fund created by Andrew Carnegie and authorized the President and Secretary to execute the Indenture containing the conditions of the transfer.

Resolutions were adopted locating the offices of the corporation.

The meeting adjourned at 11.59 o'clock a.m.

FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FEBRUARY 10, 1930

The first meeting of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Incorporated, was held February 10, 1930, in the Board Room of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon.

The following Trustees answered the roll-call:

Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler
Mr. John W. Davis
Mr. Frederic A. Delano
Mr. Lawton B. Evans
Mr. Austen G. Fox
Mr. Robert A. Franks
Mr. Charles S. Hamlin
Mr. Andrew J. Montague
Mr. James Brown Scott
Mr. James R. Sheffield
Mr. Maurice S. Sherman
Mr. James T. Shotwell
Mr. Silas H. Strawn

Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. James Brown Scott, temporary Secretary, of the meeting.

The Chairman presented a certified copy of Chapter 21 of the Laws of New York of 1929, to incorporate the Endowment. The Secretary reported the resolution of the members of the corporation accepting the Charter, which action was concurred in by the Board of Trustees.

The Secretary presented the By-Laws of the corporation, which were unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees.

The following officers and committees were elected: President, Nicholas Murray Butler; Vice President, Andrew J. Montague; Secretary, James Brown Scott; Treasurer, Frederic A. Delano; members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. Frederic A. Delano, Austen G. Fox, Andrew J. Montague, Henry S. Pritchett, and Elihu Root; members of the Finance Committee, Messrs. Robert A. Franks, Frederic A. Delano and James R. Sheffield.

An Act supplemental to the Charter, being Chapter 6 of the Laws of New York of 1930, authorizing the corporation to accept the property of the unincorporated association, subject to the terms and conditions of Mr. Carnegie's gift, was presented by the President.

The Board of Trustees by resolution concurred in the action of the first meeting of the members accepting the trust fund created by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and authorized the President and Secretary to execute the Indenture and other instruments to transfer all the property and assets of the unincorporated Endowment to the corporation. The Board also adopted resolutions on the commence-

ment of business, adoption of a seal, location of offices, acquisition of books and supplies, the completion of the work of the unincorporated association, and the establishment of three divisions of the corporation as follows:

I. A Division of Intercourse and Education, the duties of which shall be:

To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance;

To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations;

To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

II. A Division of International Law, the duties of which shall be:

To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations;

To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries;

To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes, and

III. A Division of Economics and History, the duties of which shall be:

To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

The President reported that Dr. Earle B. Babcock, Directeur-Adjoint of the European Centre at Paris, would attend the Naval Conference in London as an observer representing the Endowment.

Oral reports were made by Mr. James T. Shotwell on the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan, and by Mr. George A. Finch, on the visit last summer of the party of American journalists to the Orient.

The meeting adjourned at one o'clock p.m.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES JUNE 5, 1930

The Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace convened in Washington on May 8, 1930, and adjourned to New York on Thursday, June 5, 1930. On that date the Trustees assembled at 10.30 o'clock a.m., with President Nicholas Murray Butler in the chair. The following Trustees were present:

Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler
Mr. John W. Davis
Mr. Frederic A. Delano
Mr. Lawton B. Evans
Mr. Austen G. Fox
Mr. Charles S. Hamlin
Mr. Andrew J. Montague
Mr. Henry S. Pritchett
Mr. James Brown Scott
Mr. James R. Sheffield
Mr. Maurice S. Sherman
Mr. James T. Shotwell
Mr. Silas H. Strawn

Formal reports were submitted by the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Directors of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, International Law, and Economics and History. Inasmuch as these reports had been printed and distributed in advance, their reading was dispensed with.

Reports were also submitted by the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Auditors, which were received and ordered to be filed.

The resignation of Mr. William M. Howard from the Board of Trustees, and of Mr. Elihu Root from the Executive Committee, were accepted.

The following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year: President, Nicholas Murray Butler; Vice President, Andrew J. Montague; member of the Executive Committee, James R. Sheffield; members of the Finance Committee, Messrs. Robert A. Franks, Frederic A. Delano and Charles S. Hamlin.

The Trustees considered the recommendations of the Executive Committee in regard to requirements for appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and made the following appropriations:

Administration	$49,400
Sundry purposes	22,770
Division of Intercourse and Education	411,000
Division of International Law	213,110
Division of Economics and History	24,250
Economic and Social History of the World War	119,250
Reappropriations	217,881
Emergencies	50,000

The meeting adjourned at 12.45 o'clock p.m.

LIST OF LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS[1]

In Which the Publications of the Endowment Are Deposited for Free Use

The publications issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace are deposited in the libraries listed below on the condition that they will be made accessible to the interested public. Anyone desiring to consult an Endowment publication should apply to the nearest depository library

The Endowment issues two general classes of publications: books and pamphlets intended for general circulation, which are distributed gratuitously, within the limits of the editions, upon application to the Secretary, No. 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; and publications upon special topics, which are sold for a nominal price by the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City. A List of Publications will be sent upon request.

UNITED STATES

Alabama

Public Library, Birmingham.
Association Public Library, Mobile.
Department of Archives and History, State Capitol, Montgomery.
Carnegie Library of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

Arizona

Arizona State Library, Phoenix.
University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

Arkansas

University of Arkansas Library, Fayetteville.

California

University of California Library, Berkeley.
Public Library, Berkeley.
Pomona College Library, Claremont.
Public Library, Los Angeles.
Los Angeles University of International Relations Library, Los Angeles.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
*School of Law, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
*School of Law, University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles.
Margaret Carnegie Library, Mills College.
Oakland Free Library, Oakland.
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.
Public Library, Riverside.
City Library, Sacramento.
California State Library, Sacramento.
Free Public Library, San Diego.
Library of the San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo.
Free Public Library, San Francisco.
Mechanics-Mercantile Library, San Francisco.
Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University.

Colorado

University of Colorado Library, Boulder.
Colorado College Library, Colorado Springs.
University of Denver Library, Denver.
Public Library of the City and County of Denver, Denver.
State Library, Denver.

Connecticut

Public Library, Bridgeport.
Public Library, Hartford.
Trinity College Library, Hartford.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.
Free Public Library, New Haven.
Yale University Library, New Haven.
*Yale Law School Library, New Haven.
Connecticut College Library, New London.
Public Library of New London, New London.
Connecticut Agricultural College Library, Storrs.

Delaware

University of Delaware Library, Newark.
Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington.

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.
Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

[1] Revised to July 1, 1930.

District of Columbia

American Peace Society, Washington.
Catholic University of America Library, Washington
Georgetown University Library, Washington.
*Law School of Georgetown University, Washington.
School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington.
George Washington University Library, Washington (two copies publications of Division of International Law).
Library of Congress, Washington (two copies).
Public Library, Washington.
Smithsonian Institution Library, Washington.
General Staff College Library, Washington.
Department of State Library, Washington.
Department of Justice Library, Washington.
United States Senate Library, Washington.
Pan American Union Library, Washington.
Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Washington.
Navy Department Library, Washington.
Howard University Library, Washington.
*Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, Washington.
**Institute of Economics Library, Washington.
**Library of the Department of Labor, Washington
Graduate School, American University, Washington.

Florida

John B. Stetson University Library, De Land.
University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
Free Public Library, Jacksonville
Florida State Library, Tallahassee.
Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.
Rollins College Library, Winter Park.

Georgia

University of Georgia Library, Athens.
Georgia Library Commission, State Capitol, Atlanta.
Georgia State Library, Atlanta.
Emory University Library, Emory University.
Washington Memorial Library, Macon.
Public Library, Savannah (except Classics of International Law).

Hawaii

University of Hawaii Library, Honolulu.
Institute of Pacific Relations Library, Honolulu.

Idaho

Carnegie Public Library, Boise.
Carnegie Library, Lewiston.
University of Idaho Library, Moscow.
Southern Branch, University of Idaho, Pocatello.

Illinois

Illinois Wesleyan University Library, Bloomington.
Public Library, Cairo.
Southern Illinois State Normal University Library, Carbondale
Chicago Public Library, Chicago.
John Crerar Library, Chicago.
*Chicago Law Institute, Chicago.
University of Chicago Library, Chicago.
Newberry Library, Chicago.
Loyola University Library, Chicago.
Northwestern University Library, Evanston.
Illinois State Normal University Library, Normal.
Public Library, Peoria.
Public Library, Rockford.
Illinois State Library, Springfield.
University of Illinois Library, Urbana (two copies).

Indiana

Indiana University Library, Bloomington.
Wabash College Library, Crawfordsville.
Willard Library, Evansville.
De Pauw University Library, Greencastle.
Hanover College Library, Hanover.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
Indianapolis Public Library, Indianapolis.
Purdue University Library, Lafayette.
Public Library, Muncie.
University of Notre Dame Library, Notre Dame
Earlham College Library, Richmond.
Indiana State Normal School Library, Terre Haute.
Valparaiso University Library, Valparaiso.

Iowa

Iowa State College Library, Ames.
Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids.
Drake University Library, Des Moines.
Iowa State Library, Des Moines.
Public Library of Des Moines, Des Moines
Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library, Dubuque.
Upper Iowa University Library, Fayette.
Grinnell College Library, Grinnell.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City.
Law Library, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Iowa Wesleyan University Library, Mount Pleasant.
Cornell College Library, Mount Vernon.
Public Library, Sioux City.

Kansas

Baker University Library, Baldwin.
Kansas State Normal Library, Emporia.
University of Kansas Library, Lawrence.
Free Public Library, Leavenworth.
Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan.
Public Library, Pittsburgh.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka.
Kansas State Library, Topeka.
Fairmount College Library, Wichita.
City Library, Wichita.

Kentucky

Centre College Library, Danville
Kentucky State Library, Frankfort.
University of Kentucky Library, Lexington.
Free Public Library, Louisville.
University of Louisville Library, Louisville.
Kentucky Wesleyan College Library, Winchester.

Louisiana

Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge.
State Normal School Library, Natchitoches.
Tulane University Library, New Orleans.
Public Library, New Orleans.

Maine

Auburn Public Library, Auburn.
Maine State Library, Augusta.
Public Library, Bangor.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.
Bates College Library, Lewiston.
University of Maine Library, Orono.
Public Library, Portland.
Colby College Library, Waterville.

Maryland

U. S Naval Academy Library, Annapolis.
Maryland State Library, Annapolis.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore.
Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
Library of the University of Maryland, College Park.
Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown.
Western Maryland College Library, Westminster.
Woodstock College Library, Woodstock.

Massachusetts

Amherst College Library, Amherst.
Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst.
Public Library, Boston.
State Library of Massachusetts, Boston.
Boston Athenæum Library, Boston.
Boston University Library, Boston.
*Law School Library of Boston University, Boston.
*Social Law Library, Boston.
Simmons College Library, Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
Library of the World Peace Foundation, Boston.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, Cambridge.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
*Law School of Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
Public Library, Fitchburg.
Public Library, Haverhill.
Public Library, Lynn.
Free Public Library, New Bedford.
Forbes Library, Northampton.
Smith College Library, Northampton.
Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley.
City Library, Springfield.
Tufts College Library, Tufts College.
Public Library, Waltham.
Wellesley College Library, Wellesley.
Williams College Library, Williamstown.
Clark University Library, Worcester.
Free Public Library, Worcester.
Worcester County Law Library, Worcester.

Michigan

University of Michigan General Library, Ann Arbor (two copies).
*Law Library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Public Library, Detroit.
University of Detroit Library, Detroit.
Public Library, Grand Rapids
Michigan State Library, Lansing.
Hackley Public Library, Muskegon.
East Side Public Library, Saginaw.

Minnesota

Public Library, Duluth.
University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.
Public Library, Minneapolis.
Carleton College Library, Northfield.
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.
Minnesota State Library, St. Paul.
James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul.
Public Library, St. Paul.
Free Public Library, Winona.
State Normal School Library, Winona.

Mississippi

University of Mississippi Library, University.

Missouri

University of Missouri Library, Columbia.
Westminster College Library, Fulton.
Public Library, Kansas City.
William Jewell College Library, Liberty.
Public Library, St. Joseph.
Washington University Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis University Library, St Louis.
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis.
Drury College Library, Springfield.
Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg.

Montana

Parmly Billings Memorial Library, Billings.
Montana State College Library, Bozeman.
Free Public Library, Butte.
Public Library, Great Falls.
Historical Society of Montana, Helena.
University of Montana Library, Missoula.

Nebraska

Carnegie Library, Hastings.
University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.
Nebraska State Library, Lincoln.
Public Library and Museum, Omaha.
Creighton University Law Library, Omaha.

Nevada

Nevada State Library, Carson City.
University of Nevada Library, Reno
Free Public Library, Reno

New Hampshire

New Hampshire State Library, Concord.
Hamilton Smith Public Library, New Hampshire University, Durham
Dartmouth College Library, Hanover.
Public Library, Laconia
City Library, Manchester.

New Jersey

Free Public Library, Atlantic City
Free Public Library, Hoboken.
Free Public Library, Jersey City.
Morristown Library, Morristown.
Free Public Library, Newark
Rutgers University Library, New Brunswick
Free Public Library, Paterson
Princeton University Library, Princeton.
New Jersey State Library, Trenton
Free Public Library, Trenton.

New Mexico

Library of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College
University of New Mexico Library, Albuquerque.
Carnegie Public Library, East Las Vegas.

New York

New York State Library, Albany.
Hoffman Memorial Library, St Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson.
*Binghamton Law Library, Binghamton.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn.
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo.
Grosvenor Library, Buffalo
Library of the University of Buffalo, Buffalo.
St Lawrence University Library, Canton.
Hamilton College Library, Clinton.
Colgate University Library, Hamilton.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca.
*Law Library, Cornell University, Ithaca (two copies)
Library of the Eagle Temple Civic Center, Jamestown (Economic and Social History of the World War).
Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York.
*New York Law Institute, New York.
New York Public Library, New York (two copies).
Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art Library, New York.
General Library of New York University, University Heights, New York.
*Law School Library, New York University, Washington Square, New York.
School of Commerce Library, New York University, New York (Economic and Social History of the World War).
College of the City of New York Library, St. Nicholas Ter. and 139th St, New York
Library of the Council on Foreign Relations, New York (Classics of International Law).
Fordham University Library, New York.
Columbia University Library, New York (two copies).
New York Society Library, 109 University Place, New York
Union Theological Seminary Library, New York.
Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie.
Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie
*Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester.
University of Rochester Library, Rochester.
Union College Library, Schenectady
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse.
Public Library, Syracuse
*Utica Law Library Association, Utica.
U S Military Academy Library, West Point.

North Carolina

Pack Memorial Library, Asheville.
University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill
Duke University Library, Durham.
Public Library, Greensboro.
North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

North Dakota

State Historical Society Library, Bismarck.
University of North Dakota Library, University.

Ohio

Ohio University Library, Athens.
University of Cincinnati Library, Cincinnati.
Public Library, Cincinnati.
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati.
Public Library, Cleveland.
Western Reserve University Library, Cleveland.
State Library, Columbus.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus.
Public Library, Columbus.
Public Library and Museum, Dayton.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
Hayes Memorial Library, Fremont.
Kenyon College Library, Gambier.
Marietta College Library, Marietta.
Oberlin College Library, Oberlin.
Miami University Library, Oxford.
Public Library, Toledo.

Oklahoma

Carnegie Library, Guthrie.
University of Oklahoma Library, Norman.
Oklahoma State Library, Lawrence Building, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

University of Oregon Library, Eugene
Reed College Library, Portland.
Library Association, Portland.
Oregon State Library, Salem.

Pennsylvania

Public Library, Altoona School District
Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.
Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr.
Dickinson College Library, Carlisle.
Lafayette College Library, Easton.
Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.
Haverford College Library, Haverford.
Franklin and Marshall College Library, Lancaster.
Allegheny College Library, Meadville.
*Law Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Free Library of Philadelphia, 1217 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
*Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia
Library Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
University of Pittsburgh Library, Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, North Diamond Station, Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
Library of the Henry Clay Frick Training School for Teachers, Pittsburgh.
Public Library, Reading
Lehigh University Library, South Bethlehem.
Pennsylvania State College Library, State College
Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore.

Philippine Islands

Library of the College of Agriculture, Los Baños.
Library of the Philippine Government, Manila.
University of the Philippines, Manila.

Porto Rico

Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.

Rhode Island

U. S. Naval War College, Newport.
Rhode Island State Library, Providence.
Brown University Library, Providence.
**Library of the Department of Economics, Brown University, Providence.
Providence Athenæum, Providence.
Public Library, Providence.
Public Library, Westerly.

South Carolina

Charleston College Library, Charleston.
Library Society, Charleston.
Library of Furman University, Greenville.

South Dakota

Hearst Free Library and Reading Room, Lead.
South Dakota Free Public Library Commission, Pierre.
State Library, Pierre
Carnegie Free Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Yankton College Library, Yankton.
University of South Dakota Library, Vermilion

Tennessee

Public Library, Chattanooga
University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.
Library of Cumberland University, Lebanon.
Cossitt Library, Memphis
Carnegie Library, Nashville
Fisk University Library, Nashville.
Vanderbilt University Library Nashville
Tennessee State Library, Nashville.
George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville
University of the South Library, Sewanee.

Texas

Simmons University Library, Abilene.
*Law School Library, University of Texas, Austin
University of Texas Library, Austin.
Texas Library and Historical Commission, Austin
Public Library, Dallas.
Southern Methodist University Library, Dallas.
Public Library, El Paso
Carnegie Public Library, Fort Worth.
Rosenburg Library, Galveston.
Southwestern University Library, Georgetown.
Rice Institute Library, Houston.
Texas Technological College Library, Lubbock.
Carnegie Library, San Antonio
Baylor University Library, Waco.

Utah

Brigham Young University Library, Provo.
State Library, Salt Lake City.
Public Library, Salt Lake City.
University of Utah Library, Salt Lake City.

Vermont

Public Library, Brattleboro.
Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.
University of Vermont Library, Burlington.
Egbert Starr Library, Middlebury College, Middlebury.
State Library, Montpelier.

Virginia

Randolph-Macon College Library, Ashland.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville.
*Law Library of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
Hampden-Sidney College Library, Hampden-Sidney.

Washington and Lee University Library, Lexington.
State Library, Richmond.
Richmond College Library, Richmond.
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.
The Handley Library, Winchester.

Washington

State Library, Olympia.
Washington State Traveling Library, Olympia.
State College of Washington Library, Pullman.
University of Washington Library, Seattle
*Law School of the University of Washington, Seattle
Public Library, Seattle.
Public Library, Spokane.
Public Library, Tacoma
Whitman College Library, Walla Walla.

West Virginia

State Department of Archives and History, Charleston.
Davis and Elkins College Library, Elkins.
Public Library, Huntington.
West Virginia University Library, Morgantown.

Wisconsin

Lawrence College Library, Appleton.
Beloit College Library, Beloit.
Public Library, Eau Claire.
University of Wisconsin Library, Madison.
State Library, Madison.
Public Library, Milwaukee.

Wyoming

University of Wyoming Library, Laramie.

ARGENTINA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Buenos Aires.
Biblioteca Nacional, Buenos Aires.
Museo Social Argentino, Buenos Aires.
Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires.
Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires.
Universidad Nacional, Córdoba.
Colegio Nacional, Corrientes.
Colegio Nacional, Jujuy.
Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
*Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales, Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
Colegio Nacional, Mendoza.
Colegio Nacional, Rosario.
Colegio Nacional, Salta.
Colegio de los Jesuítas, Santa Fé.
Colegio Nacional, Santiago del Estero.
Colegio Nacional, Tucumán.

AUSTRIA

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Graz.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Innsbruck.
Austrian War Archives Library, Vienna.
Bibliothek der Hochschule fur Welthandel, Vienna.
**Bundesamt fur Statistik, Vienna.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Vienna
**Seminar Library of Economics, University of Vienna, Vienna.
**Historical Seminar of the University of Vienna, Vienna
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna.
Wiener Nationalbibliothek, Vienna (Economic and Social History of the World War).

BELGIUM

Stadsbiblioteek, Antwerp.
Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Brussels (Economic and Social History of the World War).
**Bibliothèque de la Commission Centrale de Statistique, Brussels.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels.
Commission des Archives de la Guerre, rue Terre-Neuve 105, Brussels
Institut Solvay, Brussels.
Bibliothèque de l'Université, Ghent.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Liège, Liège.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Catholique, Louvain.

BOLIVIA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, La Paz.
Colegio de Jurisprudencia, La Paz.
Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier, Sucre.

BRAZIL

Faculdade de Direito, São Salvador, Bahia.
Faculdade Livre de Direito, Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes.
Faculdade de Direito, Nossa Senhora de Belem, Pará.
Faculdade de Direito, Recife, Pernambuco.
Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, Rio de Janeiro.
Bibliotheca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.
Faculdade de Direito, Port Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.
Faculdade de Direito, São Paulo, São Paulo.

BRITISH EMPIRE

England

University of Birmingham Library, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Public Libraries, Birmingham.
Public Library, Church Street, Brighton.
Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cambridge.
Public Free Library, Borough of Cambridge.
Squire Law Library, Cambridge.
University of Cambridge Library, Cambridge.
Coventry Central Library, Coventry.
Croyden Public Libraries, Croyden.
Public Library, Town Hall, Penrith, Cumberland.
University of Durham, Durham.

University College Library, Hull.
The University Library, Leeds
City of Lincoln Public Library, Lincoln.
University of Liverpool, Liverpool.
Central Library for Students, London.
Foreign Office, London.
The British Museum, London.
The Library of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall, London
The Library of the Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London.
Library, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2.
*Middle Temple Library, London, E C. 4.
Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.
University College Library, London.
The Goldsmiths' Librarian, The Library, University of London, South Kensington, S. W. 7, London.
School of Slavonic Studies, University of London, London (Economic and Social History of the World War, Russian series).
**The Science Library, Science Museum, South Kensington, London.
Imperial War Museum Library, South Kensington, S. W. 7.
Library of the Royal Statistical Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.
Grotius Society, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E. C. 4, London.
Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2.
*Fry Memorial Library of International Law, London School of Economics and Political Science, London.
Fulham Public Libraries, 598 Fulham Road, Fulham, London.
Public Library, City of Westminster, London (Economic and Social History of the World War, British series).
Kings College, University of London, London (Classics of International Law).
Library of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, London.
Lincoln's Inn Library, London, W. C. 2 (Classics of International Law).
London Library, St. James's Square, London, S. W. 1.
Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.
Library of the Victoria University of Manchester, Manchester.
Manchester Public Libraries, Manchester.
Gilstrap Public Library, Newark-on-Trent.
Central Public Library, Norwich.
University College, Nottingham.
Library of All Souls College, Oxford.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
University of Sheffield Library, Sheffield.
Central Public Library, Wigan.
Public Library, Guildhall, Winchester.

Australia

Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide.
University of Adelaide Library, Adelaide, South Australia.
University of Queensland, Brisbane
University of Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
Public Library of Perth, Western Australia.
University of Western Australia, Perth.
Parliamentary Library, Parliament House, Perth, Western Australia.
University of Sydney Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
*Law School, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.
Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney.

Canada

Provincial Library of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Queen's University Library, Kingston, Ontario.
Library of University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.
Couvent des Dominicains, Montreal (Classics of International Law).
Library of University of Montreal, Montreal.
McGill University Library, Montreal.
University of Ottawa Library, Ottawa.
Couvent des Dominicains, 95 Empress Ave., Ottawa (Classics of International Law).
*International Joint Commission, Ottawa.
Library of the Department of Agriculture, West Block, Ottawa.
Library of the Department of External Affairs of the Government of Canada, Ottawa.
**Library of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.
Library of the Parliament of Canada, Ottawa.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, Quebec.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
Riddell-Canadian Library, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
University of Toronto Library, Toronto.
Public Library, Vancouver, British Columbia.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Provincial Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
Victoria Public Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Winnipeg Public Library, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

India

Indian Institute of Science Library, Bangalore, Post Hebbal.
University of Bombay Library, Bombay.
University of Calcutta Library, Calcutta.
St. Xavier's College Library, Calcutta.
Library of the University of Delhi, Delhi.
University of Madras Library, Madras.

Mysore University Library, Mysore.
Punjab University Library, Punjab, Lahore
Lucknow University Library, Lucknow
Dacca University Library, Ramna, Dacca
Bureau of Public Information, Home Department, Government of India, Simla

Ireland

The Queen's University Library, Belfast.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Public Library, Charleville Mall, North Strand, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Dublin.

New Zealand

Public Library, Auckland.
**Workers' Educational Association, Auckland.
Library of the University of Otago, Dunedin.
General Assembly Library, Wellington.
University of New Zealand Library, Wellington.
Victoria University Library, Wellington.

Scotland

University of Aberdeen Library, Aberdeen.
National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.
University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
*Department of International Law, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh
University of Glasgow Library, Glasgow.
Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
*Library of the Faculty of Procurators, 62 St. George's Place, Glasgow.
University Library, St Andrews.

Union of South Africa

Library of Parliament, Cape Town.
University of Cape Town Library, Cape Town.
Johannesburg Public Library, Johannesburg.
Transvaal University College, Pretoria.

Tasmania

University of Tasmania, Hobart.

Wales

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
University College of North Wales, Bangor.
Cardiff Public Libraries, Cardiff.
University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.
University College Library, Swansea.

BULGARIA

University of Sofia, Sofia.
Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Varna.

CHILE

Liceo de Concepción, Concepción.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago.
Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Santiago.
Universidad Católica de Santiago, Santiago.
Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

CHINA

Library of the University of Amoy, Amoy, Fukien
Canton Christian College, Canton
Sun Yatsen University Library, Canton.
Library of the University of Hongkong, Hongkong.
University of Nanking Library, Nanking.
Foreign Office, Nanking
Library of the American Legation, Peking
Library, National University of Peking, Peking.
Peking Club Library, Peking.
National Library of Peping, Peping
Yenching University Library, Haitien, Peking West
Peking Public Affairs Library, Peking
Low Library, St. John's University, Shanghai.
Shantung Christian University Library, Tsinan.
U. S Court for China, c/o Department of State, Washington.
Boone University Library, American Church Mission, Wuchang (via Hankow).

COLOMBIA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Bogotá.
Academia Colombiana de Jurisprudencia, Bogotá.
Museo Nacional, Bogotá
Universidad de Cartagena, Cartagena.

COSTA RICA

Colegio de San Luis, Cartago.
Escuela Normal, Heredia.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, San José.
Liceo de Costa Rica, San José.

CUBA

Departamento de Estado, Habana.
Universidad de la Habana, Habana.
*Biblioteca Carlos Aguirre, Asociación de Estudiantes de Derecho, Universidad de la Habana, Habana.
Biblioteca Nacional, Habana.
*Cuban Society of International Law, Habana.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Komenského Universita, Bratislava (Pressburg).
Knihovna Masarykova Universita, Brno (Brunn).
Knihovna Masarykova Akademie Práce, Prague.
Library of the Ukraiinan University, Prague.
Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí, Prague.
Veřejná a universitni knihovna, Prague.
Universitni knihovna, Prague.
Library of the Social Board of the Czechoslovak Republic, Prague.
Russian Historical Archives Abroad, Prague (Economic and Social History of the World War, Russian series).

DANZIG

Stadtbibliothek, Danzig.

DENMARK

Statsbiblioteket i Aarhus, Aarhus
Udenrigsministeriet, Copenhagen.
Universitets-Biblioteket, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR

Colegio Nacional, Guayaquil.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Quito.
Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito.

EGYPT

*Cour d'Appel Mixte, Alexandria.
Library of the Egyptian Government University, Cairo.
Egyptian University, Cairo.

ESTONIA

Universitet, Tartu (Dorpat).
Riigiramatukogu, Tallinn.

FINLAND

Bibliothèque de l'Université, Helsingfors.
Eduskunnan Kirjasto, Helsingfors.

FRANCE

Bibliothèque de l'Université d'Aix, Aix.
Université d'Alger, Algiers
Université de Besançon, Besançon.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Bordeaux, Bordeaux.
Université de Caen, Caen.
Bibliothèque Municipale et Universitaire, Clermont-Ferrand.
Université de Dijon, Dijon.
Université de Grenoble, Grenoble.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lille, Lille.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lyon, Lyons.
*Bibliothèque de la Faculté Libre de Droit, Université de Lyon, Lyons.
Bibliothèque de la Ville de Lyon, Lyons.
Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Sciences de Marseille, Marseilles.
Université de Montpellier, Montpellier.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Nancy, Nancy.
Bibliothèque de l'Action Populaire, 17, rue de Paris, Vanves (Seine).
American Library in Paris, Inc., 10 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris.
**Bibliothèque du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, Paris.
**Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, 8 Place du Panthéon, Paris (French series).
Centre de Documentation Sociale, Ecole Normale Supérieure, 45, Rue d'Ulm, Paris (Classics of International Law).
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Paris.
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Service Francais de la Société des Nations, Paris.
Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris.
Bibliothèque Frédéric Passy, Paris.
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris (Sorbonne), Paris.
Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Paris, Paris
*Bibliothèque de la Société de Législation Comparée, Paris.
Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques de l'Institut de France, Paris
Bibliothèque, Bureau International du Travail, 13 rue de Labarde, Paris (Economic and Social History of the World War, French series)
**Library of the Ministry of Commerce and Labor, Paris.
**Bibliothèque de la Statistique Générale de la France, Paris.
**Institut d'Urbanisme de l'Université de Paris, Paris (French series).
**Office National du Commerce Extérieur, 22 Avenue Victor Emmanuel, Paris.
Fondation Emile et Louise Deutsche Meurthe, Cité Universitaire, Paris.
Université de Poitiers, Poitiers.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Rennes, Rennes.
Bibliothèque Universitaire et Régionale, Strasbourg.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Toulouse, Toulouse.
Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre, Chateau de Vincennes, Vincennes (Seine).

GERMANY

**Amerika Institut, Berlin.
Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.
Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.
Roosevelt Zimmer, Friedrich Wilhelms Universität, Berlin.
Bibliothek des Preussischen Landesamts, Berlin.
Bibliothek des Preussischen Landtages, Berlin.
Bibliothek des Reichstags, Berlin.
Institut für ausländisches offentliches Recht und Völkerrecht, Berlin.
**Staatswissenschaftlich-statistisches Seminar der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universitat, Berlin.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Berlin.
Institut fur Finanzwesen, Handelshochschule, Berlin (Economic and Social History of the World War).
Die Deutsche Heeresbuecherei (German Army Library), Berlin.
Volkswirtschaftliches Seminar der Handels-Hochschule, Berlin (Economic and Social History of the World War, German series).
Universitats-Bibliothek, Bonn.
Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein, Bremen.
Staatsbibliothek, Bremen.
Staats und Universitäts-Bibliothek, Breslau.
Universitäts und Stadtbibliothek, Cologne.
Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Erlangen.
Law Seminar of the University of Frankfort, Frankfurt-am-Main.

Stadtbibliothek, Frankfurt-am-Main.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Freiburg im Breisgau.
Hessische Universitats-Bibliothek, Giessen.
Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Gottingen.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Gottingen.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Greifswald.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Halle.
Commerzbibliothek, Hamburg.
Hamburgische Universitat, Hamburg
Seminar fur Nationalokonomie und Kolonial Politik, Hamburg University, Hamburg (Economic and Social History of the World War, Austrian and German series).
*Seminar fur offentliches Recht, Hamburg University, Hamburg.
Institut fur Auswartige Politik, Hamburg.
Staats-und Universitats-Bibliothek, Hamburg.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Heidelberg.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Jena.
*Rothenberg Bibliothek, Law Faculty of the University of Jena, Jena.
Technische Hochschule Fridericiana Bibliothek, Karlsruhe.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Kiel.
Institut fur Internationales Recht an der Universitat Kiel, Danische Str. 15, Kiel.
Staats-und Universitats-Bibliothek, Konigsberg.
Stadtbibliothek, Leipzig.
Bibliothek der Handelskammer, Neue Bôrse, Leipzig.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Leipzig.
**Weltwirtschafts-Institut der Handels-Hochschule, Leipzig.
Bibliothek der Handelshochschule, Mannheim.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Marburg.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Munich.
Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich.
Westfalische Wilhelms-Universitat, Münster.
Bibliothek des Reichsarchivs, Potsdam.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Rostock.
Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart.
Weltkriegsbücherei, Stuttgart-Berg.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Tübingen.
Staatliche Bibliothek, Weimar.
Universitats-Bibliothek, Wurzburg.

GREECE

Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Athens.
Université Nationale, Athens.

GUATEMALA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Guatemala.
Universidad de Guatemala, Guatemala.

HONDURAS

Colegio Nacional, Santa Rosa.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Tegucigalpa.
Universidad Central de la República, Tegucigalpa.

HUNGARY

Universitats-Bibliothek, Budapest.
Fovárosi Nyilvános Konyvtár (Municipal Public Library), Budapest.
M. kir. Tisza István tudomány egyetem könyvtára, Debrecen.
Library of Elizabeth University, Egyetemi Könyvtár, Pécs.
Library of the Hungarian Royal Francis Joseph's University, Szeged.

ITALY

Biblioteca Universitaria, Bologna.
Regia Biblioteca Universitaria, Cagliari, Sardinia.
*Istituto Economico-Giuridico della Regia Universita di Cagliari, Cagliari, Sardinia.
Regia Università degli Studi di Catania, Catania, Sicily.
Biblioteca e Archivio Communale, Como.
Libera Università di Ferrara, Ferrara.
Regia Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence.
R. Istituto di Scienze Sociali, Florence.
R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Genoa.
R. Istituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere, Milan.
Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi, Milan.
R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Modena.
R. Biblioteca Universitaria di Napoli, Naples
R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.
Regia Università degli Studi, Padua.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale di Palermo, Palermo.
Regia Università degli Studi, Parma.
R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Pavia.
Università degli Studi, Perugia.
Regia Università Italiana per Straueri, Perugia.
Regia Università degli Studi, Pisa.
Ministero della Giustízia, Rome.
Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Rome.
Biblioteca Alessandrina della R. Università, Rome.
Biblioteca del Commissariato dell' Emigrazione, Rome.
Biblioteca del Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
Library for American Studies, Rome.
Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Rome (Classics of International Law).
*Istituto Italiano di Diritto Internazionale, Rome.
Royal Library, Museum and Archives of the Risorgimento, Rome.
Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino, Turin.
Libera Università Provinciale degli Studi, Urbino.
Biblioteca Nazionale di San Marco, Venice.

JAPAN

Library of Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka.
Keijo Imperial University Library, Keijo (Seoul), Korea.

Library of the Governor General of Chosen, Keijo (Seoul), Korea.
Kyoto Imperial University Library, Kyoto.
Chuo University Library, Tokyo.
Foreign Office, Tokyo.
Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo.
Department of Commerce and Industry Library, Tokyo.
Hibiya Library, Tokyo.
Imperial Library of Japan, Tokyo.
Waseda University Library, Tokyo.

LATVIA

Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Riga.
University of Latvia Library, Riga

MEXICO

Colegio Nacional, Durango, Durango.
Escuela de Jurisprudencia, Guadalajara, Jalisco.
*Biblioteca de la Barra Mexicana, Mexico, D. F.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Mexico.
Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
Biblioteca de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
Biblioteca de la Universidad Nacional de Mexico, Mexico, D. F.
Seminario de Morelia, Apartado Núm. 83, Morelia, Michoacán.
Biblioteca Publica Central del Estado de Mexico, Toluca.

NETHERLANDS

Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Amsterdam.
Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit, Groningen.
Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit, Leyden.
Bibliotheek der Nederlandsche Handels-Hoogeschool, Rotterdam.
Dept. van Buitenlandsche Zaken, The Hague.
Bibliothèque du Palais de la Paix, The Hague.
Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague.
Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Utrecht.
Schritfsteller-Bibliotheek, St. Ignatius Kolleg., Valkenburg.

Java

Rechtshoogeschool te Batavia, Weltevreden.
Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia (Classics of International Law).

NICARAGUA

Universidad de Nicaragua, León.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

NORWAY

Stortingets Bibliotek, Oslo.
Utenriksdepartementet, Oslo.
Universitets-Bibliotheket, Oslo.
Bibliotheket, Norske Nobelinstitut, Oslo.

PALESTINE

Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem.

PANAMA

*Department of Foreign Relations, Panama.
Secretaría de Instrucción Pública, Panama.

PARAGUAY

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Asunción.
Universidad Nacional, Asunción.
Instituto Paraguayo, Asunción.

PERSIA

American College of Teheran, Teheran.

PERU

Universidad del Cuzco, Cuzco.
Colegio Nacional, Chiclayo, Lambayeque.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Lima.
Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima.

POLAND

Library of the Polish Academy of Science, Cracow.
School of Political Science, Cracow.
Universytet Jagiellonski, Cracow.
*University of Lublin Library, Lublin.
Universytet Lwowski, Lwow (Lemberg).
Bibliothèque Universitaire à Poznan, Poznan.
Centralna Biblioteka Wojskowa, Warsaw.
Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Warsaw.
Library of the Polish Parliament, Warsaw.
Universytet Warszawski, Warszawa (Warsaw).
Bibljoteka Uniwersytetu Stefana Batorego, Wilna.

PORTUGAL

*Bibliotheca da Faculdade de Direito, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra.
Ministerio dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Lisbon.
Bibliotheca Nacional de Lisboa, Lisbon.

RUMANIA

Biblioteca Institutul Social Roman, Calea, Victoriei 102, III, Bucharest.
Universitatea Romana, Bucharest.
Universitatea din Cernăuti, Czernowitz.
Universitatea Romana, Jassy.
Biblioteca Universităţii din Cluj, Cluj (Klausenburg).

SALVADOR

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, San Salvador.
Universidad de El Salvador, San Salvador.

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE

Universitet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Zagreb (Agram).
Biblioteka Advokatske Komore, Belgrade.
Universitet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Beograd (Belgrade).

*Pravni Facultet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Beograd (Belgrade)
Biblioteci Ministarstva Spoljnih Poslova, Belgrade
Universitet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Ljubljana Laibach

SPAIN

Biblioteca Provincial y Universitaria, Barcelona.
Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona
Biblioteca de Cataluña, Barcelona
Universidad de Granada, Granada
Ministerio de Estado, Madrid.
Universidad de Madrid, Madrid.
Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid
Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad, Oviedo.
Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca
Universidad de Santiago, Santiago
Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla
*Library of the Faculty of Law, University of Seville, Seville
Instituto Hispano-Cubano, Sevilla
Universidad de Valencia, Valencia.
Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza.

SWEDEN

Universitet-Biblioteket, Gothenburg.
K. Universitets-Biblioteket Lund.
**Handelshogskolan Biblioteket, Stockholm.
Utrikes Departementet, Stockholm.
Kungl. Biblioteket, Stockholm
Kungl. Universitetets-Biblioteket, Upsala
Johnson institutet for international roett, Universitetet Upsala, Upsala

SWITZERLAND

Oeffentliche Bibliothek der Universitat, Basel.
Departement des Auswartigen, Berne.
Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles, Berne.
Stadt-Bibliothek, Berne.
Universitat, Freiburg
Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire, Geneva.
**International Labor Office, Geneva.
Library of the League of Nations, Geneva.
Bibliothèque de l'Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva
Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire, Lausanne
Law Faculty of the University of Lausanne, Lausanne.
Bibliothèque de l'Institut de Droit International, Lausanne
Université de Neufchatel, Neufchatel.
Zentralbibliothek, Zurich.

SYRIA

American University of Beirut, Beirut.

TURKEY

Library of the Parliament of the Turkish Republic, Angora.
Library of the University, Constantinople.
Robert College Library, Constantinople.

UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Charkovskij Universitet, Charkow.
Kazanskij Universitet, Kasan.
Universitet Sv Wladimira, Kiew.
Moskovskij Universitet, Moscow.
**Institute of National Economics, Moscow.
Library of the Lenin Institute, Moscow
Library of the Communist Academy, Moscow.
Novoross. Universitet, Odessa
Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Diel, Leningrad.
Akademia Nauk, Leningrad.
S.-Petersburghskij Universitet, Leningrad.
Tomskij Universitet, Tomsk, Siberia.

URUGUAY

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Montevideo.
Universidad de Montevideo, Montevideo.
Biblioteca Nacional, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Caracas.
Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas.
Colegio Nacional, Cumaná.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENDOWMENT[1]

The Carnegie Endowment issues two general classes of publications: books and pamphlets intended for general circulation, which are distributed gratuitously to all who apply, and publications upon special topics, which are sold for a nominal price by the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City, except where another publisher is indicated. Any publication in the following list not marked with a price and not out of print, will be sent free of charge, upon application to the Secretary of the Endowment, No. 700 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Publications marked with a price may be obtained for the amount noted from booksellers or the publishers.

All the publications of the Endowment are deposited in a large number of important libraries, geographically distributed throughout the United States and foreign countries. The Endowment books are placed with these depositories on the condition that they will be made accessible to the interested public. A list of these libraries will be sent upon request.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Year Books 1911–1929, inclusive. *1911, 1916, 1917, 1921 and 1922 out of print.* These volumes contain information concerning the organization and work of the Endowment, the Annual Reports of the Officers and lists of publications and depository libraries.

Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie. 1919. viii+321 pages, 28 plates. *Out of print.*

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

No. 1 **Some Roads towards Peace:** A report on observations made in China and Japan in 1912, by Charles W. Eliot. Washington, 1914. vi+88 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 2 **German International Progress in 1913:** Report of Wilhelm Paszkowski. Washington, 1914. iv+11 pages. *Out of Print.*

No. 3 **Educational Exchange with Japan:** A report to the Trustees of the Endowment on observations made in Japan in 1912–1913, by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Washington, 1914. 8 pages.

No. 4 **Report of the International Commission to Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars.** Washington, 1914. x+418 pages, 51 half tones, 9 maps. *Out of print.*

No. 4½ **Enquête dans les Balkans.** Rapport présenté aux Directeurs de la Dotation par les Membres de la Commission d'Enquête. Paris, 1914. *Out of print.*

No. 5 **Intellectual and Cultural Relations between the United States and the Other Republics of America,** by Harry Erwin Bard. Washington, 1914. iv+35 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 6 **Growth of Internationalism in Japan:** Report to the Trustees of the Endowment, by T. Miyaoka. Washington, 1915. iv+15 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 7 **For Better Relations with Our Latin American Neighbors: A Journey to South America,** by Robert Bacon. Washington, 1915. viii+186 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition. Washington, 1916. viii+208 pages. Bound with No. 8.

[1] Revised to July 1, 1930.

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INDEX

INDEX

Academy of International Law at The Hague: members of Curatorium, xv–xvi, progress and program of courses, 110–114; publication of lectures, 135.
Adams, Randolph G., 51.
Adelswärd, Baron Theodor, xi
Allotments, statement showing condition of, 151–155.
Alvarez, Alejandro, xiv, xv.
American Association of University Women, 57.
American Committee in Geneva of the League of Nations Association, 57–58.
American Institute of International Law. publications of, 128–129; sales and gratuitous distribution of publications, 37.
American Journal of International Law, 132, 136.
American Journalists' visit to the Orient, 47–50.
American Library Association, foreign work, 98–100.
American series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 144, 206.
Andréadès, André, xviii
Annuaires, abridged edition of, 135–136
Anzilotti, Dionisio, xvi, 111
Appell, Paul, x, xi.
Appropriations: statement showing condition of, 150, statement of requirements for, 159–162; made by Trustees, 170.
Argentine Educators' visit to the United States, 74–76
Armaments, Limitation of, 29, 42.
Assets and liabilities for fiscal year 1929, 147.
Association Serbe-Croate-Slovene de Droit International, 135
Auditors' report, 158.
Austria-Hungary, editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii; Austrian and Hungarian series, 139–140, 202.

Babcock, Earle B., Directeur-Adjoint of the Centre Européen, x, 80, 165, 169.
Bacon, Robert, vii.
Baltic Countries, editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii. *See also* Scandinavian series, 205–206
Bancroft, Edgar A , vii.
Barra, Francisco León de la, xi.
Belgium, editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii, Belgian series, 202.
Belli, Pierino. *De re militari et de bello*, 120.
Beneš, E , xi
Beveridge, Sir William, xvii.
Biblioteca Interamericana, 74, 187.
Bibliothèque of the Centre Européen, 83–84
Bibliothèque Internationale Française, xv.
Bonn, Moritz J., x.
Books to Latin America, 78–79.
Brane, Dennis DeWitt, 118.
British series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 140, 201–202.
Brookings, Robert S , vi, vii.
Bruno-Averardi, Franco, 51.
Bücher, Hermann, xix.
Burke, Thomas, vii.
Butler, Nicholas Murray, vi, vii; President, vi, vii, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, Chairman of Executive Committee, vi, vii; Director, Division of Intercourse and Education, vi, vii, x; annual report as Director, 42–100.
By-Laws of the Endowment, 9–14.
Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: *De foro legatorum*, 120; *Quaestionum juris publici*, 120–121.

Cadwalader, John L., vii.
Carnegie, Andrew: letter to Trustees, 1–3, gift accepted, 4–5.
Carnegie Corporation of New York, special grant by, 165
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Incorporation of, 27–29, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169.
Carnegie Exchange Professors. *See* Visiting Carnegie Professors of International Relations.

Centre Européen (European Centre), Division of Intercourse and Education, 80–86; Comité d'Administration, x, 80; lectures at, 80–81; cours spéciaux, 81–82; Chaire Carnegie, 82–83; bibliothèque, 83–84; salle de lecture, 84, *l'Esprit International*, 84–85; Cercles des Relations Internationales et Collections de la Pensée Internationale, 85–86, publications of, 187–189.
Cercles de Relations Internationales, 85–86.
Chaire Carnegie, 82–83
Charter of the Endowment, 6–8.
Chautauqua Institution, 86
Chevrillon, André-Louis, 51.
Choate, Joseph H., vii
Cité Universitaire, 59–60
Clarke, Francis W., 47.
Classics of International Law. xv, 120–123, sales and gratuitous distribution, 36; list of publications, 196–198.
Codification of International Law, 105–107
Cole, Percival R., 51, 53–54
Coleman, Laurence Vail, 77–78.
Collection of Nationality Laws and Treaties, publication of, 128
Collections de la Pensée Internationale, 85–86
Collins, Sir William J., x, xi, 63
Comité d'Administration of the Centre Européen, x, 80.
Conciliation Internationale, 85, 188–189.
Conference of Teachers of International Law, Fourth, 114–117; proceedings of, 127–128
Constitution and By-Laws of the Endowment, 9–14.
Consultative Committee of the Institut de Droit International, xiv–xv.
Cooperation in Library Work, 95–100.
Correspondents, Special, x, 63.
Corwin, Edward Samuel, 51.
Cory, Helen May, 118.
Coulter, Charles W., 51.
Cours Spéciaux at the Centre Européen, 81–82.
Craigmyle, Baron, xi.
Curatorium of Academy of International Law at The Hague, xv–xvi, 111.
Czechoslovak series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 203.

Davis, H. W. C., xvii.
Davis, John W., vi, vii.
De Visscher, Charles, xv.
Delano, Frederic A., vi, vii, 165; Assistant Treasurer, vii; Treasurer, vi, vii, 168, member, Executive Committee, vi, vii, 168; member, Finance Committee, vi, vii, 168, 170.
Depository libraries: Secretary's report, 22–23, list of, 171–182
Descamps, Baron, xvi.
Diary of David Hunter Miller, 61–63
Diena, Giulio, xiv
Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations, by William R. Manning, Spanish edition of, 125.
Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Latin-American Nations, 1831–1860, 125–126.
Disbursements for fiscal year 1929, 148–149.
Distribution of publications, 22, 35–41.
Division of Economics and History, vi; organization, xvii–xix; annual report, 138–146, publications, 198–206.
Division of Intercourse and Education, vi, organization, x–xiii; annual report, 42–100; publications, 183–190.
Division of International Law, vi; organization, xiv–xvi; annual report, 101–137, publications, 120–129, 190–198.
Dodge, Cleveland H., vii.
Duisberg, Carl, xix.
Dunford House, 55–56.
Dutcher, George M., 51–52.

Economic and Social History of the World War. editorial boards, xvii–xix; sales and gratuitous distribution, 38–41, report of General Editor, 138–144, list of publications, 201–206.
Economics and History, Division of *See* Division of Economics and History.
Education, Adult, World Conference on, 94–95.
Efremoff, Jean, x, xi, 63.
Einaudi, Luigi, xviii.
Elementorum jurisprudentiae universalis, by Samuel von Pufendorf, 122–123
Eliot, Charles W., vii.
Esprit International, L', 84–85
Estimates of appropriations, 159–162.
European Centre. *See* Centre Européen.
European Journalists, entertainment of, 25–26, 44–47.
Evans, Lawton B., vi, vii.

Executive Committee: list of members, vi; semi-annual report, 15–16; annual report, 17–18; elections to, 17, 168, 170.

Fatio, Guillaume, x.
Fedozzi, Prosper, xv.
Fellowships in Art Courses, 59.
Fellowships in International Law, 117–120.
Financial statement, 19–20.
Finch, George A.: Assistant Secretary, vi, x, 47, 169; Assistant Director, Division of International Law, xiv.
Fjeld, Kolbjorn, visit of, to the United States, 98.
Florinsky, Michael, xix, 143.
Foerster, F. W., x, xi, 63.
Fontaine, Arthur, xvii.
Ford, Walter B., 52.
Foro legatorum, De, by Cornelius van Bynkershoek, 120.
Forrest, Wilbur, 47.
Foster, Arthur William, vii.
Foster, John W., vii.
Fox, Austen G., vi, vii; member, Executive Committee, vi, vii, 168.
France: editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xvii; French series, 140–141.
Franks, Robert A., vi, vii; member, Finance Committee, vii, 168, 170; Chairman, Finance Committee, vi, vii.
French pamphlet series, 196.
French series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 140–141, 203–204.
Friedenswarte, Die, 132–133.

Garner, James W., 52.
Gentili, Alberico, *De jure belli*, 122.
Gerlach, Hellmut von, x, xi, 63.
Germany: editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix; German series, 141, 204.
Gide, Charles, xvii.
Gidel, Gilbert, xv
Giretti, Edoardo, x, xi, 63.
Godart, Justin, xi.
Gratz, Gustav, xviii.
Gray, George, vii.
Great Britain: editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xvii; British series, 140.
Greece: editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii; Greek series, 204.
Greig, John Young Thomson, 52.
Greven, H. B., xix.
Grotius, Hugo: *De jure praedae comentarius*, 122.
Grotius Society, 134.

Hague Academy of International Law: members of the Curatorium, xv–xvi; progress and program of courses, 110–114; publication of lectures, 135.
Hamlin, Charles S., vi, vii, Assistant Treasurer, vi, vii, member, Finance Committee, vi, vii, 170.
Hammarskjöld, Knut Hjalmar Leonard, xv, xvi.
Handelsman, Marcel, xix
Hansen, Harald, 118
Harvard Research in International Law, 136.
Haskell, Henry S., Assistant to Director, Division of Intercourse and Education, x, 43, 44.
Hauser, Henri, xvii
Heckscher, Eli, xviii.
Heemskerk, Th., xvi, 111.
Heinz, Howard, vi, vii.
Higgins, Alexander Pearce, xv, xvi, 111.
Hill, Chesney, 118.
Hill, David Jayne, vi, vii.
Hirst, Francis W., xvii.
Hoare, Sir Samuel John Gurney, xii
Hoerschelmann, Edouard E., 118.
Hogue, Fred, 47.
Holman, Alfred, vi, vii.
Honnorat, André, x.
Horst, Hans J., xii.
Howard, William M., vii.
Hurst, Sir Cecil, xiv.
Hymans, Paul, xii.

Incorporation of the Endowment, 27–29, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169.
Institut de Droit International: Consultative Committee of, xiv–xv; report of Director, Division of International Law, 108–110.
Institut des Hautes Études Internationales, lectures in cooperation with, 80–81.
Institute of International Law, first session of, in United States, 108–110.
Institute of Pacific Relations, 92–94.
Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations, University of Georgia, 89–90.
Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, 90–91.
Institutes and Congresses, 86–95.

Interamerican Digests, Economic Series, 187.
Interamerican Section, 43, 73–79.
Intercourse and Education, Division of *See* Division of Intercourse and Education
International Adjudications, by John Bassett Moore, 123–125.
International Arbitration League, 56.
International Conciliation, pamphlets, 43, 72–73, 184–187.
International Congress of Physiologists, 87–89.
International Congress of Psychologists, 86–87.
International Law, Division of. *See* Division of International Law.
International law treatises, Aid to, 135–137.
International Mind Alcoves, 43, 63–67.
International peace, Progress towards, 32–33
International Relations Clubs, 43, 67–71, 77, 189–190
Interparliamentary Union, 54–55
Italy: editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii; Italian series, 141, 204–205.

Jannaccone, Pasquale, xviii.
Japanese Journal of International Law, 130–131.
Japan: Research Committee for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix; Japanese series, 141–142, 205.
Johns, George S., 47.
Jones, Amy Heminway, Division Assistant, Division of Intercourse and Education, x, 43, 77.
Jones, Thomas, xvii.
Journal du droit international, 130.
Jure belli, De, by Alberico Gentili, 122.
Jure naturae et gentium, De, by Samuel von Pufendorf, 123.
Jure praedae commentarius, De, by Hugo Grotius, 122.
Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum, by Christian von Wolff, 120, 123.

Keynes, J. M., xvii.
Kiesselbach, Wilhelm: *Probleme und Entscheidungen der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Schadens-Commission*, 126.
Koo, Wellington, xii.
Krans, Horatio S., 59.

La Fontaine, Henri, xii.
La Place Monument, 60.
Labaree, Leonard W., 52.
Lagerheim, Alfred, xii.
Lange, Christian L , x, 63.
Lansing, Robert, viii.
Lapradelle, Albert G. de, xiv.
League of Nations Association, American Committee in Geneva of, 57–58.
Lechartier, Georges, x.
Legibus ac Deo legislatore, De, by Francisco Suarez, 123
Lewis, Judd Mortimer, 47
Liabilities for fiscal year, 147.
Library. of the Endowment, 23–24; of the Centre Européen, 83–84
Library work, cooperation in, 95–100
Lichtenberger, Henri, x.
Llewellyn, Karl N., 52.
Lowden, Frank O., vi, viii.
Lyon, Gideon A , 47.
Lyon-Caen, Charles, xvi.

Manning, William R : *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Latin-American Nations, 1831–1860*, 125–126.
Martin, Charles E., 52.
Mather, Samuel, viii.
Matthews, Herbert L , 47.
McBride, George M., 52.
Mears, Eliot Grinnell, 53.
Melchior, Carl Joseph, xix.
Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Albrecht, xix.
Mensdorff, Count Albert von, xii.
Mercante, Víctor, 78
Mercier, André, xiv.
Merrivale, Lord, xii
Mexican-American Claims Commission, Opinions of, 136–137.
Mid-West Institute of International Relations, 91–92.
Middle Temple Library, 97–98.
Miller, David Hunter, Diary of, 61–63
Mitrany, David, x, xix, 63.
Miyaoka, Tsunejiro, x, xii, 63, 68.
Montague, Andrew J., vi, viii, 54; member, Executive Committee, vi, viii, 168, Assistant Treasurer, viii; Treasurer, viii, Vice President, vi, viii, 168, 170.
Moore, John Bassett: *International Adjudications*, 123–125.
Morrow, Dwight W., vi, viii.
Murray, Gilbert, x.
Museums, in South America, Directory of, 77–78.

Nakaseko, Rokuro, 53.
Nationality laws and treaties, collection of, 128.
Nationality within the British Commonwealth of Nations, E. F. W. Gey Van Pittius, 136.
Nelson, Ernesto: *La Salud del Niño su Protección Social*, distribution of, 74
Nerincx, Alfred, x.
Netherlands, editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix; Dutch series, 205.
Nippold, Otfried, xiii.

Officers of the Endowment, vi, 168, 170.
Ogawa, Gotaro, xix.
Oka, Minoru, xiii.
Olds, Robert E , vi, viii.
Oliveira, Alberto d', xiii.
Opinions of Mexican-American Claims Commission, 136–137.

Pacific Relations, Institute of, 92–94.
Pact of Paris, 30–31, 42, 101–102.
Page, Robert Newton, viii.
Pan American Conferences, publication of, 126–127.
Parker, Edwin B., frontispiece; viii, 166; In Memoriam, 163.
Penha-Garcia, Comte de, xiii.
Percy, LeRoy, viii.
Perkins, George W , viii.
Permanent Court of International Justice, 31–32; 102–105.
Peters, William A., viii, 166; In Memoriam, 164.
Peylade, M. Th , Secrétaire Générale of the Centre Européen, x.
Physiologists, International Congress of, 87–89.
Pipkin, Charles Wooten, 118.
Pirenne, H., xviii.
Pirquet, Clemens Freiherr von, xviii.
Poland: editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix, Polish series, 142.
Politis, Nicolas S., x, xiv, xvi, 111.
Pritchett, Henry S , vi, viii: member, Executive Committee, vi, viii, 168.
Prittwitz und Gaffron, E. von, x.
Probleme und Entscheidungen der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Schadens-Commission, by Wilhelm Kiesselbach, 126.
Professorships. *See* Visiting Carnegie Professors of International Relations.
Psychologists, International Congress of, 86–87.
Publications Secretary's report, 20–22; sales and distribution, 35–41; list of, 183–206.
Pufendorf, Samuel von: *Elementorum jurisprudentiae universalis*, 122–123; *De jure Naturae et gentium*, 123.

Quaestionum juris publici, by Cornelius van Bynkershoek, 120–121.

Ram, Vangala Shiva, 118.
Re militari et de bello, De, by Pierino Belli, 120.
Receipts and disbursements for fiscal year 1929, 148–149.
Redlich, Joseph, x, xiii.
Regal, Francis E., 47.
Requirements for appropriation, 159–162.
Reuterskjöld, Charles Louis de, xv.
Revista de derecho internacional, 131.
Revue de droit international, 133
Revue de droit international et de législation comparée, 130.
Revue de droit international, de sciences diplomatiques et politiques, 131.
Revue générale de droit international public, 129.
Ricci, Umberto, xviii.
Richet, Charles, xiii.
Riedl, Richard, xviii.
Rist, Charles, xvii.
Rivista di diritto internazionale, 130.
Roach, Hannah Grace, 118.
Roemer, Hans Gustav, 118.
Root, Elihu, vi, viii, 106.
Rostworowski, Count Michel J. C., xiv.
Ruffini, Francesco, xiii.
Rumania: editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix; Rumanian series, 143, 205.
Russia: editors for Economic and Social History of the World War, xix, Russian series, 143, 205.
Ruyssen, Th., Auditeur of the Centre Européen, x.

Sakatani, Baron Y., xix, 142
Salle de lecture of the Centre Européen, 84.
Salud del Niño su Protección Social, La, by Ernesto Nelson, distribution of, 74.
Samad Khan Montazos Saltaneh, Prince, xiii.
Scandinavian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 206.
Schmidlapp, Jacob G., viii.

Scholarships. *See* Fellowships.
Schucking, Walther, xiv, xvi
Schuller, Richard, xviii.
Scott, James Brown, vi, viii; Secretary, vi, viii, 168; member, Executive Committee, vi, viii; Director, Division of International Law, vi, viii, xiv; General Editor, Classics of International Law, xv; member, Curatorium of Hague Academy, xvi, annual report, 101–137; annual report as Secretary, 19–41.
Scott, W. R., xvii
Secretary, annual report of, 19–41.
Secretary's Office: sales and gratuitous distribution of publications, 35, list of publications, 183.
Seligman, Edwin R. A , 53.
Semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, change of date of, 27, 166.
Sering, Max, xix.
Severance, Cordenio A , viii.
Sforza, Count Carlo, x, 53
Sheffield, James R., vi, viii, 166; member, Executive Committee, vi, viii, 170; member, Finance Committee, viii, 168.
Sherman, Maurice S., vi, viii.
Shotwell, James T , vi, viii, 93, 169, General Editor, Economic and Social History of the World War, viii, xvii, Director, Division of Economics and History, vi, viii, xvii; report as Director, 138–146.
Simms, William Philip, 47.
Slayden, James L , viii.
Slides to South America, 78.
Smiley, Albert K., viii.
Société de Législation Comparée, 133–134.
Societies, subventions to international law, 133–135.
Spanish pamphlet series, 196
Special Correspondents, x, 63.
Special trust fund, statement showing condition of, 150.
Spender, J. A., x.
St. Andrews University Library, books to, 97.
Stearns, Pauline, Division Assistant, Division of Economics and History, xvii.
Straus, Oscar S., viii.
Strawn, Silas H., vi, ix.
Strisower, Leo, xiv, xvi
Stuart, Graham H , 53.
Suarez, Francisco, *De legibus ac Deo legislatore*, 123.
Subventions: to journals of international law, 129–133, to international law societies, 133–135.
Sutherland, George, ix

Tariff walls map, model, 60–61.
Tarjanne, Paivo K , 118.
Taube, Baron Michel de, xv, xvi
Taylor, Charles L , ix.
Teachers of International Law, Fourth Conference of, 114–117; proceedings of, 127–128
Teaching of International Law and International Relations, 107–108.
Tibal, André, 82.
Torriente y Peraza, Cosme de la, xiii.
Tower, Charlemagne, ix
Translated and Abridged series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 144, 206
Trautwein, Dorothy, 118.
Treasurer's report, 147–157.
Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1919–1929, publication of, 127.
Treub, W. F , xiii.
Trustees, Board of: vi; vacancies, 15–16, 26–27, 166; change of date of semi-annual meeting, 27, 166, semi-annual meeting, 165–166; adjourned meeting, 166, first meeting of Members of incorporated Endowment, 167, first meeting of Trustees of incorporated Endowment, 168–169; annual meeting, 170
Tseng-Tsiang, Lou, xii
Turkish series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 143–144, 206.

Vacancies in the Board of Trustees, 15–16, 26–27, 166.
Van Koughnet, Donald E., 118.
Van Pittius, E. F. W. Gey: *Nationality within the British Commonwealth of Nations*, 136.
Vatican Library, classification of, 95–97.
Venizelos, Eleutherios, xiii.
Vinogradoff, Sir Paul, xix.
Visiting Carnegie Professors of International Relations, 50–54.

Wakefield, Harry B., 47.
War as an Instrument of National Policy and its Renunciation in the Pact of Paris, by James T. Shotwell, 145–146; presentation of, 61.
Wehberg, Hans, xv.

Wenner, Thomas J. B., 118
Westergaard, Harald, xviii.
White, Andrew D., ix.
Wieser, Friedrich Freiherr von, xviii.
Williams, John Sharp, ix.
Wilson, Florence, 85–86.
Wolff, Christian von: *Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum*, 120, 123.
Woodward, Robert S , ix.
World Conference on Adult Education, 94–95.
Wright, Luke E., ix.
Wright, Paul, 47.

Yale University Students' visit to Porto Rico, 76–77.
Yugoslav Association of International Law 135.
Yugoslav series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 144.

Zeitschrift fur Internationales Recht, 131–132.
Zeitschrift fur Volkerrecht, 132.

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